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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1907

No 124



English Oak Goods

FASHIONS IN TABLEWARE may change, but the popularity of English Oak and Silverware never seems to vary, due doubtless to its durability and fine decorative effectiveness. Below we quote a few prices out of a very fine consignment now on view in our windows and showrooms.

Pepper Grinders .. \$.75	Butter Dish \$2.25
Salt Cellar 1.00	Marmalade Jar ... 4.50
Biscuit Jar 4.50	Sardine Box 8.75
Trays, each 8.00	Ice Pail 18.00
Salad Bowl and Servers, from	\$7.50 to \$15.50
Tantalus Spirit Stand, cut-glass decanters, from \$14 up	

The metal work is best electro-plate on nickel silver. The oak is British heart of oak.

Challoner & Mitchell

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47-49 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

COOLING STREAMS

"Summer health necessities and some are just delicious drinks, but all are sold at lowest prices by Dixi H. Ross & Co."

ROSS' BELFAST LIME JUICE CORDIAL, quart bottle	75c
MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE—pints 50c, quarts	75c
ROSS' BELFAST RASPBERRY VINEGAR, quarts	75c
ROSS' WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, quarts	25c
BAIRD'S LEMON SQUASH, per bottle	15c
GINGER WINE, per bottle	25c
LEMONADE EXTRACT, per bottle	25c
THORPE'S RASPBERRY VINEGAR, per bottle, 25c and	50c
ROSS' LIME JUICE, per bottle	25c
FRUIT SYRUPS, quart bottles	50c
EFFEL TOWER LEMONADE, per tin	25c
B. C. CIDER, per bottle	25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers. 111 Government Street.

SPECIALTY:

DIXI TEA, Rich and Syrupy, per lb. 35c and 50c

CASH--CASH

WE STARTED the shoe business with the determination to offer better value than any other house in the trade. That we have been doing so is proven by the remarkable success we have had since our opening day. We believe, however, that we can give still better values by adopting the strictly cash system. We have therefore decided that from this date we will sell for

CASH ONLY

McCandless, Bros. & Cathcart

35 JOHNSON STREET.

"Your Shoes will be right if you get them here."

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A LARGE SHIPMENT OF FRENCH CLARETS

FRENCH CLARET, per bottle	\$.35
FRENCH CLARET, three bottles for	1.00
FRENCH CLARET, Montferrand, per bottle50

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.

PHONE 23. TRY THE OLD STORE. JOHNSON ST.

The Confidence of the Public

The confidence of the public in the quality and cleanliness of goods is what we aim to secure. For instance we offer CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MEATS in glass. YOU see the GOODS. A prominent American packer said to us, after seeing this line: "For once England beats us." Enough said.

BRAWN in jelly, per glass	75c
HAM AND VEAL in jelly, per glass	75c
CHICKEN AND TONGUE in jelly, per glass	75c
CHICKEN BREASTS in jelly, per glass	75c
PRAWNS in aspic, per glass	50c
POTTED MEATS in glass, each	20c

The West End Grocery Co.

'Phone 88 TRY US 42 Government Street

FRESH STRAWBERRIES ON MONDAY

GIVES SECOND GRANT FOR SANITARIUM FUND

Provincial Government Decides on Further Aid to Institution

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS VOTED

Announcement Made by Hon. Dr. Young Yesterday—Building Can Now Be Undertaken

The Provincial Government will give a second grant of \$10,000 to the Anti-Tuberculosis fund, was the important announcement made by Hon. Dr. Young, in the course of a few remarks made before officiating at the football match yesterday afternoon.

Before taking his place to put the ball in motion, Hon. Dr. Young took occasion to say a few words to the players, in which he said: "It affords me great pleasure to be present this afternoon in this position, not only because I have played football myself, but also because the proceeds of the match are to be devoted to such a worthy object as the Anti-Tuberculosis fund."

In selecting this society as the recipients of the receipts of this match, the footballers of Vancouver island have selected a most worthy object, and they are to be highly commended on their selection. I have had considerable experience in football, and I think that an athlete more than anyone else realizes the danger that arises from consumption. I hope the gate receipts will be large, as they cannot be too big for the purpose of the society. At the same time I have very great pleasure in announcing that the provincial government is alive to the necessity of action in preventing the spread of this disease, and a few days ago, the government of which I am a member voted an additional \$10,000 which will be used to build a hospital at once. I hope you will have a good game, and when the team goes to meet the Mainlanders I wish it success." The short address by Dr. Young was listened to with interest by the players, and when he announced that the government of British Columbia had granted an additional \$10,000 they gave him a round of applause. Immediately after his address in position, Dr. Young took a step and made a far better kick than some of the players during the match.

In conversation with Dr. Fagan after the announcement had been made, he said he was very pleased that the government had seen fit to assist them in that manner. They will not be ready to build a home for consumptives in an advanced state, while the other home will be used for persons who have not yet reached the stage wherein they are incurable. The site for the second home has not yet been decided on, but according to Dr. Fagan it will not be long before a high altitude as the home for the persons with incipient disease. The grant by the government will give the society new life. "We hope," said Dr. Fagan, "to see in a very short time the sanatorium completed. The fund for the sanatorium was increased by a good sum yesterday, as the result of the football match, but complete returns will not be had until the tickets are returned."

CHICAGO GRAFTERS

Chicago, May 4.—Indictments were returned by the grand jury this afternoon in connection with the civil service commission's investigation into the alleged corruption in the police department. Those indicted are: Wm. L. O'Connell, former commissioner of public works and chairman of the Democratic committee; Edwin C. Roche, city purchasing agent, and a member of the Democratic city committee; John M. Collins, former chief of police; Frank D. Comerford, former police attorney; Detective James McGrath and Detective Patrick McNully.

VANCOUVER SUICIDE

George Reeves Shoots Himself in a Fit of Despondency

Vancouver, May 4.—George Reeves, 20 years of age, who had been working in the C. P. R. shops committed suicide this morning by blowing out his brains with a 22 calibre rifle. The family were at breakfast when they heard a shot, and going up to the young man's room they found him lying dead on the floor with the rifle near him. A short time

ago he met with an accident by which he was threatened with blindness, and it is supposed that he committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity resulting from long brooding over his calamity.

VANCOUVER BALL GAME

Vancouver, May 4.—The baseball match between Vancouver and Butte, which was played this afternoon at Recreation park in the presence of a vast crowd, resulted in a victory for Butte by 5 to 3. The decisions of Umpire Mahaffy were so unpopular with the Vancouver crowd that he was roundly booed.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES

Toronto, May 4.—J. M. Courtney, former deputy minister of finance, is at the head of a commission to investigate the working conditions of the civil service staff with a view to reporting on the advisability of increasing salaries. The work of the commission will be to ascertain to what extent the cost of living has increased.

BRIDGE FOR P. E. I.

Deputy Minister of Railways Said to Favor Plan

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 4.—The announcement from Ottawa that M. J. Buller, deputy minister of railways, had prepared an exhaustive report on a bridge or causeway across the Straits of Northumberland, between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, naturally excited a great deal of interest. From authoritative sources, however, it is learned that he has not prepared such a report, but expects to do so during the coming summer. Mr. Buller is satisfied with the feasibility of the bridge scheme, and states that he will have no difficulty in providing for all possible lateral pressure that may be exerted by the wind and sea. The tunnel advocates in this province, however, are not so sanguine as to the success of the bridge scheme.

RACIAL ANIMOSITY SPREADING IN INDIA

Outbreaks in Punjab Giving the Authorities Much Concern

Simla, British India, May 4.—Racial animosity is undoubtedly becoming increasingly manifest in parts of northern India. The Hindus, particularly the educated and student classes, are hostile to the Europeans, and any unpopular act forming a pretext for attacks on inoffensive persons. That the movement originating in Bengal has spread to the Punjab is evidenced by the outbreaks, trifling in themselves, at Rawal Pindl. The situation is being carefully watched and incitement to violence is rigorously suppressed.

HEAD OF FORESTERS

Toronto, May 4.—The executive council of the Independent Order of Foresters this afternoon elected W. H. Hunter, Toronto, Supreme Councillor.

COLD IN ONTARIO

Snow and Frost All Over Eastern Province

Ottawa, May 4.—Six inches of snow fell here this morning. The electric railway had to get its sweeper out. Toronto, May 4.—The snowfall was general throughout Ontario last night, a depth of from one and a half to six inches being reported from various parts of the province. Kingston reports that six inches of snow fell during the night, and from the St. Catharines district comes a report of several inches. At Toronto the mercury fell from 60 degrees at sunset last night to 12 early this morning, and over an inch of snow fell.

BRITISH TARS WON

Won Battenberg Cup in Race With American Crew

Norfolk, Va., May 4.—By 5 lengths the boats' crew from the British ship Argyle defeated the tars from the U.S.S. Illinois today, thereby winning the Battenberg cup, which was the prize offered for competition by the navies of the world at the Jamestown exposition. The distance of the race was three miles, through the double line of American and foreign battleships, and the time was 28 minutes for the British boat and 29 minutes for the Illinois crew. The Britishers started slowly, allowing the American crew to lead the better part of the race. Then, coming in with a fine burst of speed, the Argyle's men made a spurt which they kept up and which carried them under the finish line one minute ahead of the Americans.

The crews of both battleships cheered long and generously in honor of each other at the sound of the finish gun, and other ships saluted the winners with small guns as their boat was towed back through the course.

About \$70,000 was placed on this race as even money, and on the Illinois a purse of \$3,800 was placed. An individual bet between the higher officers of the English ship Good Hope and the U.S.S. Connecticut was for \$5,000.

The conditions under which Prince Louis of Battenberg offered the cup was that it should not leave the American navy, but if won by a foreign crew that crew would be honored by the members having their names engraved on the cup, with date and records of the race.

MINERS GIVE MAJORITY IN SUPPORT OF AGREEMENT

All Locals Except Michel and Frank Pronounce in Its Favor

SONE MEN EXTREMELY HOSTILE

Agreement Said to Provide for Wage Increase in Several Classes and the Closed Shop

Fernie, May 4.—The vote of the coal miners on the proposed agreement for District 18, as cast at the various local centers, is officially announced as follows:

	For.	Against.
Camrose	64	59
Fernie	393	201
Bellevue	38	16
Frank	54	77
Hillcrest	25	1
Lille	93	17
Lundbreck	34	20
Michel	134	294
Coleman	194	32
Bankhead	91	33
Totals	1225	750

The majority for the agreement over the whole district is 375, the total vote being 1875. Notwithstanding the substantial favorable majority, there seems to be a doubt in many minds whether all the men will abide by it and return to work. In some places, especially Michel, Fernie and Frank, a large percentage of the miners are bitterly opposed to the arrangement, the majority in Michel and Frank being hostile. Many of the men accuse their leaders of betraying them and of having been bought up by the operators. This unjust accusation is especially leveled at President Sherman. Deputy Minister King and the union officials seem to be satisfied that work will now be resumed. According to the agreement, the lowest grade of labor, which was paid \$2 a day, will be increased 12½ per cent, which will make the wage up to \$2.25, the men to be benefited thereby being ordinary laborers employed at the surface in doing rough work. The wages of the other outside men will be raised 5 per cent. Blacksmiths and received \$3.87½ instead of \$3.50, and their helpers \$2.62½ in place of \$2.50. Contract miners will receive an increase in pay in certain mines; while in others, where it is considered that rates of remuneration are equitable, there are to be no changes. An attempt is being made in the direction of uniformity, for which the labor leaders have been strenuously contending for some time past. There is an understanding, moreover, that the closed shop, on which Messrs. Lindsey and Sherman have been at issue for a long time, will be conceded.

OFFICIALS ON JAUNT THROUGH THE ISLAND

R. Marpole, of C. P. R., and Party Journeying Towards West Coast

Yesterday morning R. Marpole, executive officer of the C.P.R., Consulting Engineer Cambie and Divisional Engineer Cartwright left on a tour of the E. & N. railway on the former's special car, the Lillooet. Accompanying them was Mrs. Marpole, and Col. Holmes, D.O.C. They went as far as Duncan by rail and from there took the stage to Cowichan lake, where they spent the night. Returning to the main line today they will travel as far as Chemainus where another stop will be made, the trip being continued to Nanaimo the next day. From the latter city the party will cross the island to Alberni, where a brief stay has been planned before returning to the city.

As will be noted by the route thus outlined Mr. Marpole will obtain a thorough insight into the operation of the present system, and inspect, in so far as possible, the two routes which have been suggested as a means whereby the contemplated branch line could be constructed giving connection with a point on the west coast.

First he will go over a portion of advanced in favor of the Duncan to Sarita Bay would traverse. Such a railway is being strongly advocated by Victorians, members of the Victoria Development and Tourist association having recently met Mr. Marpole in conference for the special purpose of pointing out the advantages which would accrue from the building of a line to tap the west coast by way of Cowichan lake. While he was ready then to acknowledge that such a route might have advantages over one further north he was not prepared to give any definite assurance of what policy would likely be adopted by the C.P.R. in that respect. However, his visit to Cowichan lake is accepted as an indication that he and other officials of the company at least consider the project worthy of consideration.

One of the points which have been advanced in favor of the Duncan-

Sarita Bay line is the fact that it would not entail as large an expenditure in the construction as that from Nanaimo, or an adjacent point, to Alberni. The country is not as mountainous, in fact, the grades are reported to be in no way difficult to surmount. On the other hand, it is stated that the reports of the surveyors will show that a route from Nanaimo to the west coast would mean the construction of the railway over rough hilly regions and the consequent large expenditure.

Mr. Marpole, however, does not intend confining his inspection to that portion of the proposed Sarita Bay line lying between Duncan and Cowichan lake. He will go to Alberni from Nanaimo thus covering the country which would necessarily be traversed by the more northern line of railway if that ultimately should be deemed the most expedient.

TRADE WITH ITALY.

Montreal, May 4.—Some time ago a committee of citizens was named to promote trade relations with Italy, and they have adopted a resolution that it is advisable to immediately bring about a commercial treaty between the two countries, and that a delegation composed of Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. Treffeberthlaume, and L. G. A. Cresce, K. C., be commissioned to interview the federal cabinet on the subject and to solicit the support of commercial organizations.

DOMINION EXHIBITION

Ottawa, May 4.—C. Pelletier, M. L. A., and Mr. Tomlinson, of Sherbrooke, waited on the minister of agriculture this morning in regard to the proposed Dominion exhibition, which is to be held in Sherbrooke next fall from Aug. 22 to Sept. 14. The grant of \$50,000 of the Dominion parliament will go to Sherbrooke on this occasion. The formal opening will be made by Hon. Sydney Fisher and His Excellency Earl Grey has promised to visit the exhibition before its close.

HON. C. S. HYMAN WILL GO TO JAPAN

Friends Say That Ex-Minister Will Not Resume Place in Cabinet

London, May 4.—Hon. C. S. Hyman is either on his way to Japan across the Pacific or about to go. This is the news that is given out tonight from an authoritative source. The same authority says that Hyman is physically and mentally a wreck, and that his return to active service, either in business or politics is extremely problematic.

Toronto, May 4.—Friends of Hon. C. S. Hyman in Toronto are in receipt of information which leads to the belief that Mr. Hyman may never return to Canada. The minister will, it is understood, meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier in London, where he will arrange to finally give up the Public Works Department. It is said that his visit to Japan will be an extended one.

ACCIDENT AVERTED

Montreal, May 4.—A cool-headed citizen averted a serious street car accident today. The motorman fainted at his post. The car was crowded going down the grade of Mount Royal and a panic ensued. A man unknown broke into the vestibule, seized the motor and ran the car until assistance from another car was near. He then vanished without giving his name.

MINES DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED SHORTLY

A. P. Low Offered Deputy Ministry—Dr. Thompson to Get Yukon Office

Ottawa, May 4.—The new department of mines and geology is to be organized immediately. It is said that A. P. Low has been offered the position of deputy minister.

The amalgamation of the Ogilvie Dredging company with the Yukon Alaska Dredging company is about consummated. Wm. Ogilvie goes to Dawson on the opening of navigation, Henry Haines, of Montreal, has been appointed secretary to the exhibition branch of the department of agriculture.

Several Liberal members have protested against the Yukon commissioners going to Dr. Thompson, M. P., but it is said that he will get the post despite this opposition.

When routine matters are disposed of by the cabinet, Hon. W. S. Fielding will leave for Europe. He will meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Italy and return home via England. Hon. Sydney Fisher will sail for England on May 10.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux intends to remain in Ottawa for the next month. The work of his department is greatly increased by the operations of the new Labor act. Some agitation is felt at the working of the government printing bureau on Sunday morning in order to conclude the Hansard reports. Dr. Dawson, King's printer, says it is a work of necessity.

IDAHO MURDER TRIALS TO COMMENCE THURSDAY

Secretary Haywood First of the Prisoners to Have His Case Heard

THREE OTHER TRIALS TO FOLLOW

Peculiar Provision of Idaho Statutes Which Assumes Presence in the State

Boise, Idaho, May 4.—Wm. D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the western federation of miners, will be placed on trial next Thursday, charged with the murder of ex-governor Steunberger, of Idaho.

In all, four men are in custody, charged with being implicated in the crime. They are: Wm. D. Haywood, secretary, and Chas. H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of miners; Geo. A. Pettibone, a former member of the executive board of that organization; Harry Orchard, a member of the federation. Orchard, it is alleged by the prosecution, made a confession in which he admitted that he killed the former governor, and it is also alleged that he implicated the other men under arrest and others as accessories before the fact.

Under the law of the state of Idaho, while it is admitted, that Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer were not in the state of Idaho at the time of the murder, they are charged with the actual murder, the contention under the statute being that they were on the spot in spirit; that they planned and therefore compassed the death of Steunberger.

BUILDING STRIKE THREATENED

Toronto, May 4.—The strike among the builders' laborers is daily becoming more imminent. A mass meeting has been called for tomorrow afternoon, at which the question of strike or no strike will be finally settled for this season.

SUNDAY ICE CREAM

Hamilton, May 4.—The first case of Sunday work under the new Lord's Day Act came before the magistracy in the police court this morning when James Zamboes, a Greek, was charged with selling ice cream last Sunday night. He did not deny serving a number of customers, but the magistrate held that ice cream was a food and Zamboes has as much right to sell it on Sunday as on any other day. The case was dismissed.

ROSSLAND PRODUCTION LOWERED BY STRIKE

Output Will be Much Increased if Coal Miners Resume Work

Rossland, May 4.—Uncertainty as to the outcome of the strike during the past week has tended to keep down the production of ore, as the smelters are husbanding their fuel as much as possible in order to keep a portion of their plants in operation. Should conditions change for the better, and it is expected they will in the next few days, there will be considerable of an increase in the output of ore. The new hoist for the Centre Star and its allied mines, which is the largest hoist at any metalliferous mine in Canada, will be ready for operation about the middle of May. It will enable the Centre Star to handle considerably more ore than was possible with the smaller hoist now in use.

Following are the shipments for the week: Centre Star, 1,800; Le Roi, 2,590; Two, 259; Le Roi Two, milled, 1,055; White Bear, 70; total, 5,789 tons for week and for year 84,671 tons. Receipts of ore at the Trail smelter for the week were 2,602 tons.

SOVEREIGN BANK

Toronto, May 4.—Francis G. Jemmett, since 1901 the secretary of the Bank of Commerce, is the new associate general manager of the Sovereign bank. Mr. Jemmett is English by birth, but came to this country early in life, and in 1885 entered the service of the Bank of Commerce as a junior in the Parkhill branch, being then in his 24th year. He obtained experience in different branches of the bank in Ontario, and in 1879 was promoted to any accountancy in the Ottawa branch. Regarding the control of the Sovereign bank a special from New York says: "J. P. Morgan, Jr., said today that there was no truth in the report that the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., had secured control of the Sovereign bank of Canada for the Dresdener bank of Germany." A Montreal despatch says: "The Dresdener bank has agreed to put up all the money required by the Sovereign bank of Canada in order that the new regime may not be hampered."

GAS STOVES

THE VICTORIA GAS CO.

Has a large and varied assortment of Cookers and Heaters from **\$2.50 to \$35.00.**

Call at the Demonstration Room, corner Fort and Langley Streets, and see them in operation.

Extra Special for Saturday

Armour's Pork and Beans in Tomato Sauce, made in Canada, 3 tins for 25 cents

W. O. WALLACE

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Tel. 312. The Family Grocer

May Days Are Here

The gladdest season of the year. Nature is no spendthrift, but she dons a new garb every season. What about your new suit?

20th Century Brand

Is the kind you would appreciate. Perfect style, perfect fit, careful tailoring, a large stock to choose from and price the lowest you ever paid for good clothes.

Sole Agents

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THE GREAT FURNITURE AND FLOOR FINISH.

DURABLE, SANITARY EASILY APPLIED

BAPLAC

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR CELEBRATION

This Year's Event Bidding Fair to Surpass All Its Predecessors

ARRANGEMENTS WELL ADVANCED

Promise of an Abundance of Music for the Day—Sporting Contests of Unusual Interest

The programme for the celebration of Victoria Day will very likely be finally decided on at a meeting of the committee to be held on Wednesday evening at the office of the secretary. Although it has been generally understood what the attractions would be, the programme has not been finally drafted, but this is not expected to bring out any differences among the committee.

Already everything is practically in shape for the celebration of the day in memory of our late Queen, and, judging from the conditions at present, it is very likely that the affair will be a huge success. The celebration in memory of Queen Victoria the Good has always been marked in this city by an attempt to outdo anything of its character ever undertaken by any other city in this neighborhood, and so far Victoria can justly claim the proud distinction of being the first city in Western Canada to undertake a celebration in memory of Queen Victoria. This year the committee has been very active, and although the general run of the programme will be somewhat the same as in former years, the committee will endeavor to make it just a little better, and in this they are very likely to succeed.

The official programme will open on May 24, although the annual school sports will virtually start the ball rolling. Two days have been set aside by the committee, and for these everything that can be done to attract the pleasure of the residents of the city and their visitors has been done, and it is expected that this year will witness a bigger celebration and more visitors than has ever been the case in the past.

The transportation companies have come to the assistance of Victoria, and from every point within reach cheap rates will be given. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has granted a single rate return between the mainland and Victoria, good for the celebration days, and many Mainlanders will take advantage of this opportunity to visit the Capital. The same company has also given reduced rates from Seattle, and this also is expected to increase the attendance. The Alaska Steamship Company has also given reduced rates, and with two steamers it is expected that all who desire will find accommodation. The E. & N. Railway Company is giving reduced rates, and this year there will be no special train from up the line. A train will leave Victoria for Nanaimo about 12 o'clock on the evening of the 24th, and it will be by this that the majority of the Nanaimoites will return. The V. & S. Railway is also expected to grant a reduction, and this line will carry its share of visitors.

Although the regular lines have all agreed to excursion rates, there will be several excursions independent of the companies, the largest of which is expected from Bellingham. That city sent a large delegation last year, and already arrangements are being made to send another to the celebration. It is very likely that the lacrosse team of that city will accompany the excursion, as arrangements are being made to play a match with the Victoria team.

While every possible arrangement has been made to carry the visitors to and from Victoria, this is not all that has been done, and the committee in charge of the celebration has exerted every effort to give the visitors some form of entertainment when they arrive. In this connection the music committee is endeavoring to secure more music than has been the case in the past, and it is very likely that its efforts will be successful. Already it has engaged the Ladysmith band, and negotiations are now in progress with the Fifth Regiment, which are very likely to be closed in time to report to the general meeting on Wednesday evening. The Vancouver bugle band is also anxious to visit Victoria, and the committee has now got this matter under its consideration. This band is the largest west of Toronto, containing not less than 37 buglers. They are so anxious to visit Victoria that they are willing to make the trip and play for the committee for their expenses. They do not ask to be paid for playing. The advisability of securing the band from the Terminal City has been referred to the committee, which is likely to recommend that the necessary arrangements be made. All this accomplished, there will be no need for the citizens to say there was not enough music.

The horse parade committee is also very active, and considerable enthusiasm is being created. The horse-parade of the city have gone into the matter in earnest, and it is expected that this feature will be far of anything ever attempted in this line. The committee is very anxious that the parade should be a success, to which end it requests the merchants and horse owners to do all in their power to give it the best possible thing.

The regatta committee has practically everything in readiness for its part of the celebration, and if this feature is not a success it will not be for the want of effort on the part of the committee. Reference has already been made to the programme, and little more need be said. It is well arranged and should add considerably to the pleasure of the celebration. Although it has not been definitely stated, it is very likely that both the Vancouver Rowing Club and the University of Washington will be represented. In a private communication from Vancouver the information was received that a crew from that city has been in training for some time past and is out to win. It is only a few days ago that the University of Washington oarsmen returned from Washington, and while the manager was at the latter place the manager of the crew took advantage of the opportunity to call on some of the members of the James Bay Athletic Association, and gave it to be understood that the American college would have a crew present. With these outside

oarsmen present, considerable interest will be created in the amateur races. As to the Indian events, it is safe to say that they will be fully equal to anything ever seen on the Arm. Chief Cooper of the Songhees Indians is at present on the American side, and it is expected that he will meet with great success, as the Indians from across the line are anxious to try conclusions with their Canadian brothers.

The fireworks will also be a feature of the programme. The list that has been submitted by Hitt Bros. is complete, and although no final arrangements have been made, there is every reason to expect that the show this year will be better than anything ever attempted in this city. It has been arranged that this event on the programme will take place on Friday evening at Beacon Hill, and it is safe to say that Victoria's natural park will be covered with humanly anxious to get a glimpse of the display. Besides these, there will be the electrical display at the Gorge on Saturday evening, and no one who saw the entertainment last year will miss the opportunity of again witnessing what was one of the prettiest effects ever seen at the Gorge. This year the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has decided to go one better than last year, and will leave no stone unturned to make it a grand success.

Other attractions have also been arranged, and the celebration will witness one of the best games ever played in British Columbia. It is very seldom that two clubs will meet on neutral grounds, but such will be the case this year, and the New Westminster bunch will line up against one of the teams from Vancouver to decide the ownership of the Kilmarlock cup. Baseball will also have a place on the programme, and it is very likely that two games will be played. Arrangements are now in progress to have one game on the morning of May 24 and the other on

works of the master being dealt with in a style well suited to the occasion. The paper evinced great care in its composition, and was evidently the work of one well versed in the subject.

The programme rendered in the course of the afternoon was splendid. Though confined to the works of the two masters alone, it was evident that those works had been searched throughout in its preparation, and the various selections were varied in the extreme, and well calculated to give broad and comprehensive ideas of the compositions of the musicians. So well were the various items chosen that almost every one was characteristic of some phase in the work of the two masters.

In full the programme was as follows:

Violin Solo—"Romanz".....Beethoven
Dr. Nash
Tonal—(a) "May Song".....Beethoven
(b) "Lullaby".....Brahm
Song—(a) "Knowest Thou the Land".....Mrs. Moresby
(b) "Sampische Ode".....Beethoven
Gideon Hicks
Violin Solo—Hungarian Dance No. 2.....Brahm
Dr. Nash
Song—(a) "Come Soon".....Brahm
(b) "Magyar Love Song".....Brahm
Mrs. Lamont
Duet—Hungarian Dances 5, 6 and 7.....Brahm
Mrs. Phillips and Miss Miles
Miss Miles made a sympathetic accompanist.

The series of musicals which the Ladies' Musical society has been holding throughout the winter is now drawing to a close. But two more remain to be held, and these will take place within three weeks of each other.

The New Grand
The news that a series of unavoidable circumstances have contributed to the disbanding of the Parisian Grand Opera company, announced as the leading feature



The Oliphant Sisters, who hold service today

The Oliphant sisters, of international fame as singing evangelists, are in the city today, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. They conduct the service this afternoon at 7 o'clock in the New Grand Theatre. This service will be an innovation, inasmuch as, contrary to the usual custom in the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon meetings, ladies are invited. A crowded house is expected to greet the Oliphant sisters after their triumphant tour of the Pacific coast the past few months. Their experience extends over ten years, largely in Great Britain and the United States, where they have been

known as sweet singers and expressive and effective preachers of the gospel. Miss Minnie Oliphant has gained an enviable reputation as a lecturer and writer, especially in the Southern States. She is mistress of the elocutionary art, is widely read and has traveled extensively. This combination has given her a unique distinction on the public platform. The sisters speak in Emmanuel Baptist Church this morning, and the Metropolitan Methodist Church this evening.

Tomorrow from 12 to 1 o'clock the sisters will conduct a farewell service in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, open to all.

the afternoon of May 25. Both games will attract large crowds and will materially assist in the programme.

The advertising agent is now distributing literature along the E. & N. Railway, and on his return will start for a trip along the Sound, and in this manner it is expected that a large crowd will be attracted to Victoria.

The committee is anxious that the merchants and residents should decorate their premises. In past years this has been woefully neglected, and the success of the celebration would be materially enhanced if bunting and flags were used in profusion. The committee is arranging for a certain amount of decorating, and this work is in the hands of Chief Watson, who may be depended on to maintain his reputation as a decorator. Another matter that has been hinted at in the news is the necessity for the residents not only decorating, but also cleaning up their premises. In some sections of the city the back yards of the homes are in a disgraceful state, and the committee feels that if this rubbish was taken away it would greatly improve the appearance of the city. The committee will hold several other meetings, but it will remain for the citizens as a whole to make the celebration a success, and if the residents turn out as they have in the past, the celebration of 1907 will go down in history as being one of the most successful ever held in Victoria.

ENJOYABLE MUSICALS

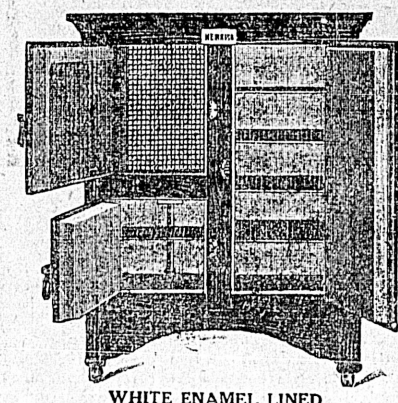
Ladies' Musical Society Study Works of Beethoven and Brahms

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical society of this city an extremely enjoyable musical was held in the assembly room of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon. The gathering was devoted to a study of the works of Brahms and Beethoven, and many selections from the music of both composers were rendered.

At the opening of the meeting a very interesting paper on Brahms, written by Miss Saunders, was read by Mrs. (Dr.) Hermann Robertson. The paper handled the subject in a comprehensive fashion, the life and

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PERSONAL

Lieut. Governor Dunsmuir and a party of guests on board the yacht Thistle have gone up the coast on a hunting expedition for big game.

Charles Hayward left for England on Thursday. He will revisit his old home for the first time in thirty years.

F. J. Blitancourt left yesterday for Seattle and will return on Tuesday.

KING EDWARD'S RETURN

London, May 4.—King Edward returned to London today after a bad passage across the channel in a severe gale, heavy seas continually breaking over the steamer.

MARVIN BOY'S BODY FOUND

Dover, Del., May 4.—The body of the missing Marvin boy has been found on the marshes near his home at Kittshammer.

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Three months 1.25
Six months 2.50
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THE REWARD OF VIRTUE

A few years ago the electors of Victoria turned from the false gods of Conservatism and decided to worship at the shrine of a certain political El Mahdi, "which his name was Riley." The sight of the genial countenance of this gentleman on the streets again suggests that our old copybooks were wrong when they told us that virtue is its own reward. A virtuous constituency and a virtuous politician have profited thereby to a degree, which perhaps we are not all able to appreciate. It would be tedious and profitless to tell of the good things which the political gods at Ottawa had in store for us, if we would only send Mr. Riley to the House of Commons. That was the one thing necessary to make the desert blossom as the rose. And so we elected Mr. Riley, and now we have Senator Riley. What more could any reasonable constituency ask? When those who took part in the campaigns, which resulted in that gentleman obtaining on two occasions a seat in the House of Commons, look back upon the labors, which they put forward on his behalf, their souls must swell with satisfaction as they see that the fruit of the labors is Senator Riley. A few people have cherished the belief that there are some things beyond the mere scope of everyday patronage which a representative of the people in the Dominion Parliament with the ear of the government might not unreasonably endeavor to accomplish. They have flattered themselves that there are some things that might be said or done to give the rest of the world to know that there was such a place as Victoria, and such a part of Canada as Vancouver Island. We were told that there were certain advantages coupled with the election of a member in sympathy with the powers that be, which were so obvious that it was a mere waste of time to mention them. The only visible advantage which we have gained is Senator Riley. He is the outward and visible sign of the favor of the powers that be. He is the reward which this constituency has received for its virtue in adopting the true political faith.

The Senator in his own genial person further illustrates that there are other rewards for virtue than a mind conscious of its own integrity. He never swerved in his party fealty. He was always on hand to vote "yea" when the Premier said "yea," and "nay" when the Premier "nayed." He never gave anybody any trouble. He was the personification of the idea that a member must do nothing that will embarrass the government which he supports. He never agitated the mind of the ministry with new suggestions; he never intimated to them that his constituency deserved some little consideration outside of mere routine appropriations; he was in all respects a good little boy, giving no trouble to any one. Lo! he has his reward, and he does not have to take it out in the form of contemplation of public duty well performed. It comes in a much nicer shape. He has a pension of \$2,500 a year for life and traveling expenses besides. We can think of nothing more fitting as an example of the richness of the reward of virtue.

If some unreasonable person should propound such a profane question as: "Where does Victoria get off?" we will have to acknowledge that we do not know. An intellectual microscope would be necessary to enable any one to discern how much worse off Victoria would have been if it had been disfranchised, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, four years ago. Nor have things been any better since we exchanged Mr. Riley for Mr. Templeman. The Colonist has endeavored to deal with Mr. Templeman in a perfectly fair spirit. It has never misrepresented his action upon any subject whatever; it has extended to him every allowance for the peculiar restrictions which parliamentary practice imposes upon a minister. But when all this has been done, it yet remains true that in respect to the larger matters pertaining to the welfare of this constituency, Mr. Templeman has not been much of an improvement upon his predecessor. Let us refer to one matter only. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway must be completed in four years, yet not a stroke of a pick has yet been made towards the construction of any part of the line within this province, and as far as any one can see, there is no prospect of anything being done this year. Indeed we are told from quarters, which may be assumed to be well-informed, that it is not the intention of the company to begin work in this province for a long time yet, or until the provincial government gives the company something to which it is entitled. Mr. Templeman must recall that when the Bill incorporating the company was before the

Senate, he moved to amend it so as to compel work to be begun on this Coast at a very early day. He must recall that he received a letter from Mr. Hays, president of the company, in which that gentleman assured him that work would be started at the earliest possible moment. We have forgotten the phraseology of the letter, but that is immaterial, for the document was as good as a definite promise, because Mr. Templeman withdrew his amendment, and left the company free to act as it saw fit; and at the general election, which came on a few months afterwards, he used the letter very effectively to secure votes. Mr. Templeman must have either been satisfied with the good faith of the company or he must not have been. We prefer to accept the first explanation, since to accept the second would be to imply bad faith on Mr. Templeman's part. The company has not kept faith with Mr. Templeman. It knows where its railway is to be with sufficient certainty to enable it to lay out a townsite at its proposed terminus, and yet when the statement is made in the ministerial organ at the federal capital that the company does not intend to do any more work in the province for an indefinite time to come, but intends to make its terminus at Edmonton until British Columbia comes to its senses and accedes to its demands, Mr. Templeman had not a word of protest to make. There was nothing in his position of minister to prevent him from either compelling the company to disavow this statement of its intentions, or to protest against work being delayed because the provincial government would not submit to be held up.

We might refer to other matters in which we think the representative of this constituency has fallen short; but they will keep for another occasion. Parliament is over, and it is timely to review the work of our members. For the present we shall only add that the people of this city are profoundly disappointed, and have every cause to be disappointed at the failure of its representatives, who have supported the government, to secure anything in keeping with public expectations. For the present we confine ourselves to the two matters herein referred to—the elevation of Mr. Riley to the Senate and the failure of Mr. Templeman to keep the Grand Trunk Pacific up to the spirit of its promise to him, on the strength of which, as much as upon anything else, he was able to secure the election of Mr. Riley at the general election, and indirectly a portfolio for himself. The only tangible and visible reward to Victoria for its adhesion to the principles of political virtue, as they are understood at Ottawa, are a senatorship for Mr. Riley and a portfolio for Mr. Templeman.

VICTORIA FOR HORSEMEN

We have selected today as a theme for illustration the advantages of Victoria as a centre for horse-training. There is not much to be said upon this subject beyond what we have already printed, and this reference to the subject is only for the purpose of keeping it before the public. In a previous article the advantages of our climate for the purpose mentioned were set out in full detail. It is only necessary to say here that they are very great and will repay close investigation by those interested in this particular line of work.

Notwithstanding the popularity of the motor, the horse has not yet been called upon to abdicate his high place of honor, and if we were disposed to prophesy on the subject, we would say that there is not the least probability that he will ever be called upon to do so. Just now the speed fad continues at a pretty high pressure, although there are signs of its lessening, but the motor is slowly but surely being relegated to its proper place, which is that of a convenience. The horse is and will remain a pleasure and a friend. There will be just as many motors made as ever, and doubtless more. The machine will be simplified and cheapened. It will be used for a great variety of purposes. It will supplant the horse in ignoble tasks. It will be employed when people are in a hurry. It will be used for prolonged outings. It will be serviceable as a means of saving steps about town. There are plenty of uses for the motor; but it will not be long before it will take its place alongside the bicycle, and become a thing of use, but no longer a luxury. But the horse will remain, and his hold upon popular affection will become greater than ever. During the last half century the horse, according to certain people, has had his doom fixed several times; and yet a good horse is worth more money today than ever, and there are very many more good horses than there used to be.

For these reasons the advantages of Victoria as a centre for horse-training are an important asset in its favor. We are inclined to think that conditions are very favorable here for horse-breeding. From such observations as we have been able to make we think that they grow to a good size and develop plenty of bone and muscle, and good, rugged constitutions here. The Colonist was lately shown a two-year-old Clydesdale colt, raised in the vicinity of Victoria, which for size and quality could hardly be surpassed. There are many fine carriage horses and saddle horses that have been bred here. There is something in "locality" in horse-breeding. The Clydesdales were originally the product of the particular part of Scotland, from which they were named; the Shires were first bred in the eastern midland counties of England; the true Percheron, not the

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great bundles of flesh with round legs and flat feet that are called by that name, but the fine, solid animals with good feet and flat limbs well under them, came from one part of France. The great Belgian animals, whose chief recommendation is their weight and which crossed with the Percheron produce what are called Norman-Percherons, take their peculiar qualities from the district of their origin. And so on. Locality has much to do with the quality of horses, and therefore it is important to know that Victoria can produce horses of good quality. The raising of carriage horses might well become an exceedingly valuable industry here. As a rule our farms will not be large, and they can be worked with comparatively light teams. From well-selected mares a farmer on a small farm ought to be able to place upon the market two good carriage horses a year, after he got well started in business, and there is a lot of money in that sort of thing, because we do not think there is any place in Canada where a horse can be raised to a saleable age any more cheaply than in this vicinity, although owing to the cost of land, it would be necessary for farming to be carried on more intensively than it is as a rule now, in order to get the best results.

The quality of our horses is steadily improving. There is room for a good deal of improvement yet, and if arrangements can be made so that horsemen will come here and make this a training centre, there will be an incentive to improvement which we have not now. We are not now thinking about raising racers or trotters. This is a matter for the professional breeder. What we mean is that, if this becomes a horse-centre a stimulus will be given to the raising of good horses. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a poor one. You can always sell a good one. Hence there is a direct pecuniary advantage in anything that will stimulate the breeding of good horses here.

WANTED—A LEADER

If what the Colonist referred to in its article printed the other day, with the same caption as the present one, was the construction of rail connection with the Mainland, it would not have asked for a leader. It would have promptly named the man, who ought to be the leader in that project, and it will do so now. His name, surname and titles are the Hon. William Templeman, M. P., Minister of Inland Revenue and Minister of Mines, Privy Councillor, &c. He is the man, who should have long ago taken the lead in this great undertaking. He did something. He had a report made up by Mr. Bell from data already collected, of the cost of bridges, with the result that his newspaper in Victoria at once pronounced the proposal an idle dream. Although Mr. Templeman had before him the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation, appointed by the government of which he is a member, in which report a thorough exploration and survey of the best route from the plains of Alberta to the ports of Vancouver Island is recommended, he has not, so far as there is any evidence in the proceedings of the House of Commons or in the Estimates, yet invited the attention of his colleagues to this exceedingly important subject—the subject which received the greatest prominence of all in the report of that Commission. We say that if he had been at that time thinking of a leader for this great enterprise, we should have called upon Mr. Templeman to do his duty as a representative of this city in the House of Commons and of the province in the Dominion cabinet.

But we were not referring to anything of that kind. We were speaking of the necessity of having some men, who would take the lead in starting industrial enterprises, and we made this abundantly clear by citing illustration of the kind of work, which we wished to see done. There are two great projects, which are inseparably connected and the realization of which would double the wealth and importance of the city of Victoria. One of these is the erection of an iron plant to utilize the ores on the Island; the other is the establishment of a great plant here for the manufacture of railway cars. It is for this kind of work that we are seeking a leader—some one, who is not concerned about politics, some one who knows how to promote large enterprises, some one who has the time and the money which such promotion calls for. The members for Victoria in the legislature have about as much to do with this as has our member in the House of Commons. It seems surprising that a matter of this nature cannot be proposed without Mr. Templeman's paper seeking to give it a political aspect. It is evidently done of set purpose. The effort of the Times clearly is to prevent the success of these matters, because they are being urged by the Colonist. If it can only persuade this paper to discuss them from a political point of view, the next meeting of citizens called to consider the report of the committee will be a failure; and to the Times it would be a greater triumph to defeat something which the Colonist favored than it would be to share in the credit of having brought

about the establishment of great industries here. We decline absolutely to follow its lead.

Albertain seems to have got into the current. Well, it is a charming locality, and we wish that it may be as prosperous as its most hopeful citizen can desire.

Some people in Great Falls, Montana, are awaiting the end of the world. If they wait long enough it will come. They have sold out their possessions, but it is difficult to reconcile the idea of taking money for something that will vanish into thin air in less than a week, with that profession of supreme piety which such people make.

We have been asked to reproduce an anonymous letter written to a Glasgow paper about the Grand Trunk Pacific. As we would not print an anonymous letter sent to this office direct, we cannot comply with the request. We have no means of ascertaining whether or not the Glasgow paper's correspondent is a responsible person.

A telegram announces that coal has been found in the course of the digging of a well in Calgary. There is nothing surprising in that. Geological indications are that the whole area lying east of the Rocky Mountains and within three hundred miles of them, and extending from the United States boundary on the south to the Arctic ocean on the north is underlain with coal. It seems to be, in fact, the most extensive coal seam in the world, exceeding even the immense deposit in Interior China.

It is a sad thing to be a mere man. If a man should write to us such a letter as that which "A. E. C." sends us, we would accuse him either of wilful misrepresentation or inexcusable stupidity. As the writer is a woman, we can only print it, and pray that the mountains will fall upon us. There are some people, who think that everything that can be said on any subject must be said in any newspaper article that treats of that subject, and they are not all women who think so either. The ballot has about as much to do with the influence of women in the past as it has with the Precession of the Equinoxes. One would suppose from our correspondent's effusion that the article referred to was written to belittle the work and influence of women, whereas it was intended to, and we think was calculated to give her that place in history, which is hers by right. When the Colonist wishes to discuss women suffrage, it will discuss women suffrage. It did so a few weeks ago, when it said that if women wanted the ballot there could be no good reasons assigned for withholding it; but that as yet there had been no such demand for it as would warrant the legislatures in casting upon women the responsibility attaching to the right to vote.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

No Forced Draft.

We of the Old Country, to put the matter quite plainly, have not the smallest desire to keep the distant shores of the Empire in leading strings; we do not wish to hinder—we would rather help—their advance to nationhood. But we will not attempt to force them to take their places as fully-grown members of the family until they demonstrate, of their own free will, their desire to do so. We wish to see yet Imperial Britain reared; we wish to see an imperial navy ride the seas; but, until the Five Nations offer willingly, we will bear cheerfully the burden of their defence and the exacting task of endeavoring to adjust foreign relations with regard to once to interests of the Imperial whole and the susceptibilities of its component parts.—London Standard.

Building Slowly

The powers of the British colonial office have not been one whit enlarged because it has undertaken the request of the conference, to obtain necessary information for its use, to send to its constitution and to conduct correspondence in matters relating to its affairs. The status of the Dominion and its freedom to accept or reject the recommendations of his or any conference remain unimpaired. Indeed, are rather recognized than impaired. General Botha was right when he affirmed that he was anxious to build slowly. The closer union of the Empire will be all the more certainly assured if it is left to develop itself, and is not forced prematurely into moulds which circumstances may hereafter show to be unsuitable to the requirements of the time.—Toronto World.

The Saw-Off Disgrace

The cases against Mr. Sifton and against Mr. Richardson for corruption in the Brandon election have both been dismissed without costs, neither being prosecuted. The whole thing looks like one of those melancholy natural confessions of guilt, called saw-offs, which are the most patent disgrace of our Canadian politics. Because neither party can afford to expose the other, the powers are asked to act towards both as though they were both honest, and the people are so accustomed to it that they accept it all as a matter of course. Surely it is time we had an organization, independent of party, to see that corruption was always prosecuted to a finish. Till that is done honest men will by their very honesty be excluded from our political life.—Montreal Witness.

A Victory For Temperance

The Senate bar in the parliament building is to be closed. Another victory for temperance! Up with your hats! It may! And the senators smilingly sit in their cosy restaurants, pressing the pendant buttons and cheerfully list to the clink of the ice in the tumblers as the boys come in. It's more dignified anyway, to have it brought to you on a tray than to stand vulgarly in front of a bar. And since their pay was increased, the senators don't mind the extra expense in tips.

But in spite of this edict, those who are heblan enough to prefer to take their medicine standing up will not be wholly despairing. They will remember that the Commons bar was officially closed a few years ago, and is technically non-existent today. But somehow or other there is still a little room on the Commons side which seems to have a soothing attraction for thirsty members; but perhaps it is only their memories which seek refreshment there.—St. John Sun.

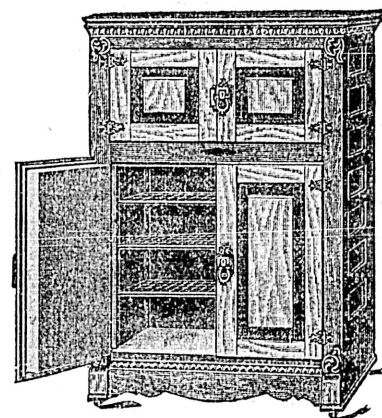
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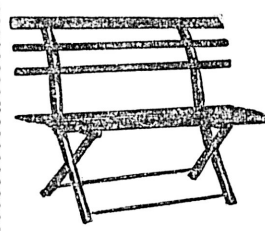
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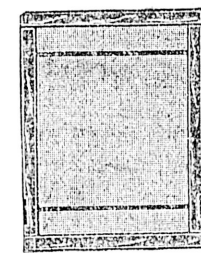
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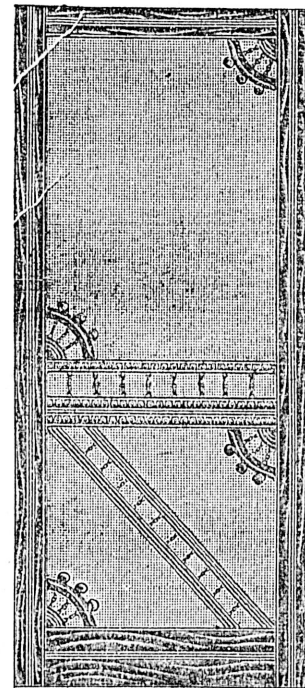


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STREET IMPROVEMENT

KEEPS COMMITTEE BUSY

Important Projects to Come Up at Council Meeting To-morrow Evening

Several additions will be made to the already large programme of street improvements now on the hands of the streets committee of the council, at the regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen tomorrow evening. For some weeks past Ald. Henderson and his committee have allowed no meeting to go by without making some addition to this programme, and this week's session will be no exception to the rule. Recommendations will be made to the aldermen concerning three works of considerable importance, and numerous smaller items of business will also be considered.

The most important of the undertakings which will be dealt with to-morrow evening will be the grading and macadamizing of Rockland avenue on the local improvement system. The original plan for the improvement of this street was thrown out on account of an objection raised by some of the property owners interested against the proposed grading and dressing on the road surface. The objection was that the grading and dressing would be a nuisance to the residents of the street, and a new one was consequently to be prepared.

The preliminary steps for the introduction of the new by-law will be taken before the board tomorrow evening. A report, detailing the probable cost and other figures, has been prepared by the city engineer and assessor jointly, and this will be submitted to the council. On the strength of this the council will be required to draw up a by-law, and this will be rushed through with all possible speed.

The proposal in regard to Rockland avenue is to widen the street to a uniform 40 feet throughout, to make a graded and macadamized roadway 20 feet wide and to build a sidewalk on the south side and a boulevard on the north side of the thoroughfare. Altogether the calculated cost is about \$20,000, the payment of which will be spread over a period of ten years.

The second important piece of street work which will be dealt with tomorrow evening will be the grading, macadamizing and draining of that portion of Richardson street between Moss and St. Charles streets. The report on this undertaking was submitted to the council and accepted by the aldermen two weeks ago, and has been allowed to lie on the desk at the assessor's office for the required fifteen days. No objections having been received, a by-law has been drawn up and will be dealt with at tomorrow evening's session. This piece of street is at present in a woeful condition—in fact a portion of it is not street at all. It is proposed to make a good road out of it. The work will cost in the neighborhood of \$6000, it being rather an expensive operation for its size by reason of the masses of rock which lie in the course of the street which will have to be removed by blasting.

A report will also be introduced in regard to the improvement of Third street on the local improvement system. This thoroughfare it is proposed to widen between Bay street and Queen's avenue, and it will be graded and macadamized. It will be provided with cement sidewalks and boulevards.

The improvement of Rockland avenue is to be pushed ahead with all the speed, but the remainder of these undertakings will be carried out when the city engineer and his staff can find time to attend to them. When the system of local improvement was first introduced into the street work the citizens were inclined to look askance at it. Now, however, and Ald. Henderson, chairman of the streets, bridges and sewers committee, states that it is absolutely impossible for his committee to undertake to carry out all the works for which requests have been made during the year. Already the programme is larger than can be accomplished before the council's term of office. What cannot be done this year will be handed over to next year's council as a legacy, and it is hoped that in time all may be accomplished.

ALWAYS GET AHEAD.

Another of the 79 Reasons for "Semi-ready" Tailoring Keeping At the Top.

The Semi-ready store has just received another large shipment of the Semi-ready tailoring, and they are very much pleased with them. As usual, the Semi-ready coats have those distinctive touches which were so highly commended at the recent Tailor's Convention held at Chicago.

"The remarkable thing about the Semi-ready tailoring," said the salesman, "is that they always seem to get ahead of the custom tailors in their designs. The old-style ready-made garments never amounted to much at any stage by reason of their being always a season behind the merchant tailor in their styles."

"The new roll collar on the Semi-ready coats was pronounced one of the most artistic creations at the Chicago Garment Exhibition in the spring, but as a matter of fact, these same models were shown by the Semi-ready Company last fall."

B. Williams & Company, Yates St.

Both the flies. Don't let the flies bother you, keep them out of the house with screen doors and windows. Ornamental screen door for the front and back, 10 feet 10 inches and 3 feet 7 inches at \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.50. Plain door, suitable for back and back; sizes, 2 feet 8 inches x 6 feet 8 inches and 2 feet 10 inches x 6 feet 10 inches and 3 feet 7 inches x 7 feet, \$1.40 and \$1.50. Window screens, 25c. up. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Real Estate Sales

The Richardson residence at Oak Bay, which overlooks the Gulf, was sold to a Winnipeg man yesterday, through Grant & Lineham, for \$10,000.

Other sales made by the View street firm during the past week were: A house and lot on North Park street; house and three lots on Niagara street; lot on Belcher street; lot at Oak Bay; 340 acres at Sooke; house and lot on William street; lot on Ontario street; two houses on Kingston street; Battery street lot; four lots on Mine street, and two lots on Pandora street.

Fit-Reform
Blue Serge Suits

Most any lightweight serge is cool.

But if you want YOUR serge suit to hold its shape and its color—you ought to be mighty careful to get a Fit-Reform Serge.

"West of England" Blue Serge stays blue. It is fadeless and unshrinkable.

Made up by the famous Fit-Reform tailors—there is nothing cooler, and certainly nothing dressier, for summer wear.

\$18. and \$20.

Fit-Reform
73 Government Street, Victoria

Knights of Columbus

A meeting is to be held this evening at the Bishop's house, Yates street, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Knights of Columbus. The meeting is to take place immediately after the evening service at St. Andrew's Cathedral. It will be addressed by Mr. Gorman, of Seattle; J. D. Byrne, parochial deputy at Vancouver, and others from the latter city. The Knights of Columbus is a large and growing Catholic order, the Vancouver branch of which, formed recently, is progressing rapidly.

A PESTIFEROUS GERM.

Burrows up the Scalp Into Dandruff and Saps the Hair's Vitality.

People who complain of falling hair as a rule do not know that it is the result of dandruff, which is caused by a pestiferous parasite burrowing up the scalp as it digs down to the sheath in which the hair is fed in the scalp. Before long the hair root is shriveled up and the hair drops out. If the work of the germ is not destroyed hair keeps falling until baldness comes. The only way to cure dandruff is to kill the germ, and until now there has been no hair preparation that would do it; but to-day dandruff is easily eradicated by Newbros Herpicide, which makes hair glossy and soft as silk. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c and \$1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government Street, Special Agents.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WAITERS' UNION

Sir,—I am greatly interested in the articles appearing in your valuable paper concerning the Waiters' Union. Therefore, I trust you will give me a small space through your columns to give my opinion on the above subject. Probably you have heard a good many from restaurant keepers and ex-waiters, but now you are going to get an impartial statement from a waiter employed in one of the leading houses in town, regarding the Union, no doubt but it has been a God-send or in other words, a hand out of the sky, to give justice where it certainly is badly needed, and to wipe out this contemptible white slavery, which exists among the waiters in this city. In the fair and beautiful free province of British Columbia.

Fancy a "white man" at the present day working twelve hours a day and seven days a week. If you were to tell him to the Black Slaves in Africa, why, they would laugh at you, and tell you the white man was only trying to rob them of their native land.

However, the white man I can assure you would be very sorry to try and do such a thing. In distant lands, but I am sorry to say he is doing it, and if he does not quit it, should these slaves hear it, no doubt but that they will be applying for jobs in our local restaurants, and offer their services on the following scale, which I am sure would come up to the restaurant keepers mark, a week's work for 16 hours per day, Saturday, a half week and three bits of watermelon per day. "Extras will be charged for; Sunday shall be considered a holiday, providing that the public forget to eat, but each man shall be paid premises in case some person or other might turn in for a "square" and should they keep coming, then Sunday will not be a holiday.

Oh, boys, if the restaurant keepers only had an offer like this how tickled they would be. Yet no doubt but they would refuse such a thing. It is the ingrateful way they have treated the Union.

But, alas I can assure you that they will never get such a thing, so they may rest and worry not, because good times are coming, and I trust that with jokes apart, they will come to the terms which they by those who are working for them.

They know very well that the time has come, and what's the use kicking? They know our demands, and if they have any human feeling they will give them to us before the 15th of the present month, and if they don't—I shall conclude by saying: "Further, for the sake of their own well-being, they do"—but the union never will.

UNION WAITER.

We publish this letter, but do not think this method of dealing with a subject worthy of imitation.—Ed. Colonist.

A WOMAN ON WOMEN

In Sunday's Colonist of April 28, you have an editorial headed "Women in History." The whole article, pure women in a false position, whether purposely or otherwise I do not know; but I trust you

will allow some of your space for me to point out an opposite view, and it seems only just that a woman's view on the woman question might be placed alongside that of a man's view.

You lay so much stress on their "secret influence," and on their "playing their part behind the scenes," that probably if the truth were told, many of our self-made men would be made by some good woman of strong commonsense, etc. Most certainly, how could it be otherwise? But to each right as it comes. I do not agree with you in the next statement, "and plenty of that marvelous capacity for self-sacrifice." Had women not been sacrificing, we might have had something nearer a race of gods than we have at present.

How good of you that you "cannot, and would not if you could, alter these qualities in women." How long are men going to say what we shall or shall not be or do? If women want the ballot, by what right shall men say otherwise? Or why should men suggest that one power or influence would be weakened thereby? It is tiresome, to say the least, to listen to such right as "when she ceases to be a man's superior and becomes his peer." Men continually speak of the exalted position of women; but it is in speaking only in examination of the facts proves quite the contrary. For notwithstanding your statement that "woman's part is far from having been subordinate," all history proves that it has been so; that in olden times legitimate wives kept position, men's superior and became his peer, men continually speak of the exalted position of women; but it is in speaking only in examination of the facts proves quite the contrary. 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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE FISH

CONDENSED CLAMS, per tin	25c
CLAMS, tins, two for	25c
HORSE SHOE SALMON, per tin	20c
HORSE SHOE SALMON, per tin	15c
CURRIED LOBSTER, per tin	25c and 50c
CURRIED PRawns, per tin	50c
SALT PITCHARDS, 6 for	25c
SALT LABRADOR HERRING, 6 for	25c
SALT LABRADOR HERRING, 3 for	25c
SALT SALMON BELLIES, per lb.	12½

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W. B. SHAKESPEARE

Jeweler and Optician 31 Government St.

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At the wonderful changes which have taken place—a perfect evolution in the internal arrangements of the store, while the stock will be found to consist of the most complete and up-to-date HARDWARE stock to be found in Victoria. Call and inspect the stock. Goods Best Quality and Prices Right.

Corner Johnson and Government Streets

Ranch in East Kootenay

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CRANBROOK DIVISION

620 acres, situated 10 miles from Fort Steele and 19 miles from Fort Steele railway junction; 3 miles from Kootenay River by the main wagon road. Railway is chartered and surveyed through the property, from the main line of the C. P. R. to the Crow's Nest branch.

\$18,000 has been spent on the property in the last four years. It is all well fenced, mostly with wire, and contains 11 miles of fencing in all; 150 acres are in timothy and clover; 400 acres is highly timbered and affords good pasture; 5 acres are in gardens; 30 acres are fairly well timbered; 35 acres on mountain side excellent for fruit.

Nine-roomed house, four years old, frame, plastered, cost \$3,500.
Four-roomed house for men (log), cost..... 500
Three log stables, shingled, each \$300, cost..... 300
Tool house and carpenter's shop, cost..... 200
Implement shed and three hay barns, with shingle roof, and truck for hay fork, cost..... 600

Three streams of constantly running (never freezing) water run through the property, of which the water records have been procured by the owner. Water to the house supplied by a water-wheel. All buildings are painted and in first-class repair.

The stock and implements to go with the property are: Three heavy draught horses, 1 driving horse, 1 pony, 4 cows, 2 heifers (well bred), 1 thoroughbred bull, 3 or 4 dozen chickens, 1 pheasant, 1 buckboard, 1 steel hay-baling machine, 2 mowers, 2 horse rakes, 3 plows, 1 cutter, 2 Bain wagons with boxes, stock and hay racks, 2 sets Bain siegels, 1 fanning mill, 1 stumping machine; and a quantity of large rope, steel cable, blocks, cant-hooks, hay forks, agricultural, carpenter's and blacksmith's tools.

This is an ideal place for stock raising and fruit-growing, and the opportunity to acquire it should not be missed.

The Price is \$27,500 Cash

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Carbons, Papers, Ribbons.

A. M. JONES STENOGRAPHER PHONE 302.

Amber shoes for men who work.

Tally-Ho Service Begins

The Victoria Transfer company will this afternoon inaugurate the summer season. The vehicles employed are much improved since last season and will be found thoroughly up to date.

The Marine Workers

A meeting of the committee of the marine workers will be held tomorrow evening at Labor hall. A full attendance is expected as matters of the first importance will be discussed bearing on the strike situation.

Concert at St. Marks

A concert will be given at St. Mark's parish room, Boloskin road, on Thursday, May 9, at 8 p. m. Among those who have kindly consented to assist in the programme are Mrs. Ives, the Misses Scowcroft and Palmer and Messrs. Ives and Williams.

Friendly Help Association

The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help association will be held Tuesday next at 11 o'clock in the society's rooms at the Market building. A full attendance is requested.

Colwood Pioneer Dead

The death occurred yesterday of Caroline Smart, relict of the late Joseph Smart of Colwood. The deceased lady, who was an old-timer of the neighborhood, having come to British Columbia many years ago, was a native of St. Leonard's, England, and was 85 years of age. The funeral will take place on Tuesday from the family residence, starting at 2 p. m.

Concert at Colquitz

A concert will be given by the St. Michael's branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions, in Colquitz hall, Wednesday evening, May 8, commencing at 8 o'clock. An interesting programme will be rendered, consisting of vocal and instrumental numbers, recitations and gramophone selections.

Will Give Fancy Drill

By special request of the Ladies of the Macabees will give their fancy drill at the Fair of Nations next Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The combined and teams of Victoria Hive No. 1 and Baxter Hive No. 8 will take part under the leadership of Mrs. Cochenour, the captain of the guard of Hive No. 1, and it goes without saying that the drill will prove a very attractive portion of the splendid programme which has been prepared by the energetic committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. W. C. A.

Sanitarium Fund

The treasurer of the Tuberculosis Sanitarium fund begs to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions received from residents of Salt Spring Island: Col. J. Craig, \$3; W. Cartwright, \$2.50; G. Scott, \$1; J. C. Scovel, Malcolm & Purvis, \$2.50 each; A. Ward, \$2; J. Wilson, E. R. Cartwright, G. Halley, R. P. Edwards, L. G. Tolson, N. Wilson, \$1 each; W. E. Scott, \$2; H. B. Kelly, 50 cents; J. Nightingale, \$1; A. Irvine Robertson, \$5; E. Radiger, \$1.50.

Victoria Musical Society

The annual meeting of the Victoria Musical society will, by the kind permission of Mr. Harrison, be held in the drawing room of the Driard hotel at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, May 15. All members, active and associate, are requested to keep this evening free, for the meeting will, to a large extent, define and arrange the scope of next season's work. Members are requested to bring any of their friends who are interested in music and the society invites suggestions from music lovers, whether members of the society or not, as to the future conducting of the work of the society. All such suggestions will receive due consideration at the annual meeting.

Sacred Concert

At the conclusion of the usual service at the Jubilee hospital this afternoon the following programme of sacred music will be rendered:
Organ Solo—"Mizpah".....Smallwood
Mr. Arthur Longfield.....
Vocal Solo—"The Holy City".....Adams
Mr. Williams
Vocal Solo—"The King of Love My Shepherd Is".....Gounod
Miss Kayton
Viola Solo—"Benedictus".....Poole
Mr. Jesse Longfield
Vocal Solo—"O Shining Light".....Adams
Vocal Solo—"Lord God of Abraham".....Mendelssohn
(From the Oratorio "Elijah")
Mr. Gore
Vocal Solo—Selected.....
Mrs. D. C. Reid
Accompanist—Mr. Longfield.

A New Lot

Of Muslin Blouses has arrived at the Beehive, 84 Douglas street, well cut and finished, in the very smartest styles, from \$1 to \$5. Also some very nice Children's Dresses, silk, muslin and print, from 75c to \$5.50.

Camp stoves of all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Garden Hose at Cheapside.

Ice Cream every day. Delivered in brick or otherwise.

Stoves and ranges at Cheapside.

Mixed paints at Cheapside.

Ice cream for afternoon teas, socials, parties, etc. Phone 188, Royal Dairy, Fort street.

Ladies and gentlemen, do not let your hair fall out and get bald. Nothing is so admired as a good head of hair. Dr. H. B. F. Crismon, the celebrated Dermatologist of Paris, appointed Messrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant, to represent his French preparation. One bottle of Hair Elixir will cure the worst form of dandruff or hair falling out, and make it grow; will return grey hair to its natural color. Auda oil will remove wrinkles, pimples, spots, liver spots and yellowness of the skin. Dermathol removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, salt rheum, coarse pores, eczema. Obesitinal externally sure cure for obesity. Hair Destroyer kills the hair bulb and ends your superfluous hair.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW IN JUNE

Horticultural Society is Making
Special Arrangements Looking to Successful Event

The second annual flower show under the auspices of the Victoria Horticultural society will be held on Friday, June 28th. Although the show last year was quite up to the expectations of the society, this year will see more entries and a much better display of quality. The show will be held at a time when every garden in the city will have many roses in bloom and it is urgently requested that every person with roses should make an exhibit. Every attention has been given to the classification of the roses and the competition will not only be open to amateurs but a class is also to be made for professional growers. This will insure a good collection in both classes with separate divisions for those who make a business of growing roses and those who do it for pleasure and it will likely add to a much larger exhibit than would otherwise be the case. In every class the competition will be confined to cut roses and as at that time of the year the blooms will not last more than a few hours it has been decided that the exhibit will only occupy one day. This, however, is expected to be sufficient to attract a large number of Victorians as well as many visitors.

The rules for the competition state that entries will be received on the morning of the show, but must be made to the secretary at least two days previous. All specimens, except those for arrangement only, must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor. Any prize obtained contrary to the regulations will be forfeited and the exhibitor excluded from future shows. Exhibitors not being members of the society will be charged 10 cents for each entry and will also have to pay admission to the show. Exhibits must not be removed until 10 o'clock on the evening of the show and must all be removed before noon of the following day. Entry forms may be obtained from the secretary. The following is the prize list that has been arranged:

Class A—Professionals
Hybrid Perpetuals, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, named, shown singly, 1st, \$4.
Hybrid Teas, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, named, shown singly, 1st, \$2.50.
Teas, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, named, shown singly, 1st, \$2.
Best Decorative Exhibit of Roses; 1st, \$5.
Hybrid Perpetual, red, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Hybrid Perpetual, white, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Hybrid Perpetual, pink, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Hybrid Perpetual, dark, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Hybrid Tea, red, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Hybrid Tea, white, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Hybrid Tea, dark pink, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Hybrid Tea, salmon, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Hybrid Tea, flesh, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Tea, white, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Tea, pink, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Tea, yellow, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Tea, copper, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, \$1.
Best Exhibit of Climbing Roses; 1st, \$5.

Class B—Amateurs
Collection of Roses, 12 varieties, 1 bloom each, shown singly, named; 1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.
Hybrid Perpetuals, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, named, shown singly; 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
Hybrid Teas, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, named, shown singly; 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
Teas, 6 varieties, 1 bloom each, named, shown singly; 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
Best Decorative Exhibit of Roses; 1st, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50.
Best Vase or Bowl of Roses, own foliage; 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2.
Globe de Dijon, 3 blooms; 1st, 50c.
Papa Gontier, 3 blooms; 1st, 50c.
General Jacqueminot, 3 blooms; 1st, 50c.
La France, 3 blooms; 1st, 50c.
Carnation, 3 blooms; 1st, 50c.
Frau Karl Druschki, 3 blooms; 1st, 50c.
Maman Cochet, 3 blooms; 1st, 50c.
White Maman Cochet, 3 blooms; 1st, 50c.
Light Green, 3 blooms; 1st, 50c.
Soleil de Hollande, 3 blooms; 1st, 50c.
Hybrid Perpetual, red, 3 blooms, 1 variety; 1st, 50c.
Hybrid Perpetual, white, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Hybrid Perpetual, pink, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Hybrid Perpetual, dark, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Hybrid Tea, dark pink, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Hybrid Tea, white, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Hybrid Tea, salmon, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Hybrid Tea, flesh, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Tea, white, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Tea, dark, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Tea, dark pink, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Tea, yellow, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Tea, copper, 3 blooms, 1 variety, named; 1st, 50c.
Best Bloom in Show (amateurs); silver medal, V. H. S.

Funeral of Thomas Barry
The funeral of the late Thomas Barry will take place on Monday at 8:30 a. m., from the family residence, 43 Putnam street, and at 9 o'clock at the Roman Catholic cathedral.

The Police Court
In the city police court yesterday morning, Gustave Kirchheimer was brought up on remand, charged with stabbing Quong Chon, a Chinese tailor, with a pair of scissors. Evidence was given by Constables Wood and Palmer, and the case was remanded until Wednesday. See Ho Hung Hing, the Chinese captured when stealing cordwood from Painter's yard on Store street, denied the accusation; but evidence given by Constable Fry and J. E. Painter Jr. showed him to be guilty, and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

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Carvers, Table and Dessert
Knives, Silver Plated and
Solid wear, White Forks and
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FINE PRESENTATION CASED CARVERS

We Fully Warrant These Goods

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We are pleased to announce that we have made a large purchase of Lace Curtains of exceptionally good value.

Prices range from 45c. to \$5.00 per pair.

We will take great pleasure in showing you these curtains if you favor us with a call.

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Victoria House

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Ladies' Gloves

From Messrs. Perrins, Freres, Reynoles and Dents. We made a very extensive selection of these latest and finest productions. These are represented in light tan and oak shades and their suedes in beautiful new shades of grey, light and dark fawns, the new khaki, etc., all lengths, \$1.25 to \$3.75.

In our 12 and 16 Buttons

We have a markedly fine assortment of champagne, tan, black and white. The well-dressed woman will revel in the choice she can make in our Glove Department. She can, we believe, find such a choice nowhere else.
Dents' Walking Gloves for Ladies and Men, \$1.25 to \$2.00.
Our striving secures you absolutely the BEST GLOVE VALUES.

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Style 1027
Box call blucher,
medium extension
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Enamelled Souvenir Goods

Our stock of these goods for the season is now complete, in which will be found:

STERLING SILVER SPOONS, from \$1.00 each
STERLING SILVER BROOCHES, from50 each
STERLING SILVER BELT PINS, from 2.00 each
STERLING SILVER HAT PINS, from50 each
Also a variety of similar articles in enameled bronze, from 25c up.

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Phone 118

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Vancouver, B. C.

For sale 44 feet in best part of Hastings Street, adjoining new Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Granville Street, use of wall of Bank included in price. At present occupied by Leland Hotel. Depth 120 feet. Price

\$88,000.00

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Head Office: Montreal

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RESERVE FUND..... \$3,600,000.00

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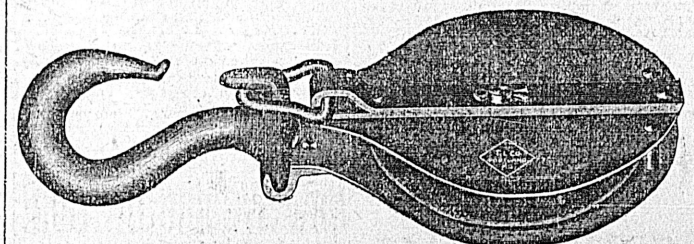
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We Have Just Received a Large Stock of Wire
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Call and See Our Special Loggers' Blocks, We
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BEAUTIFUL ISLAND FARM OF 154 ACRES

Good orchard, 200 trees; 60 acres under grass and balance very suitable for fruit, poultry, sheep or dairying; beautiful southwestern slope to waterfront; good 8-room house and outbuildings to suit. Price, including coal rights \$8000
3/4 ACRES OF LAND—Absolutely cleared, with perfect slope for fruit; house and outbuildings; one minute from tram car \$8400

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J. TEAGUE



Fancy and Plain
BACK-COMBS
in great variety at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
Hairdressing Parlor,
55 Douglas St.,
Near Fort Street

Bedding Plants

Well Hardened Asters, Stocks,
Verbenas, Lobelias, Fancies, Etc.

—AT—

JAY & CO.

Seeds and Nurserymen, 13 Broad Street

C. E. CUSHING

Port Angeles

We Buy and Sell Port
Angeles and Clallam
County Real Estate

W. J. WARE & CO.
W. J. WARE



WHARE, LADYSMITH

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with section 5, chapter 92, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, plans and description of the site of a proposed wharf to be erected by the Government of British Columbia in Oyster Harbor, near the city of Ladysmith, in the province of British Columbia, were deposited in the office of the Registrar-General, Victoria District, province of British Columbia, and duplicates thereof have been forwarded for deposit with the Minister of Public Works of Canada, Ottawa, and that at the expiration of one month after the date of this notice the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the province of British Columbia will make application to the Governor-General for approval thereof.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 11th April, 1907. a15

PROSPECTORS SHOULD GO TO STEWART

Portland Canal

The newest and most promising prospecting field in British Columbia. Only 4 days from Victoria. Send for pamphlet. Come and see our specimens.

STEWART LAND CO., LTD.

P. O. BOX 480,
16 Board of Trade, Victoria

CAPITAL PLANING AND SAW MILLS COMPANY

RICHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS. VICTORIA, B. C.
DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY
P. O. BOX 263. PHONE 77.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use Pure West India

LIME JUICE

The Great Purifier
25c A BOTTLE

WM. B. HALL

Tel. 917. 89 Douglas St.

\$4200

An ideal cottage home of five nicely arranged rooms and large summer kitchen, closets and up-to-date bathroom, stone and concrete foundation, lot 120x100, bearing orchard, shrubbery and shade trees. To see this home is to want it.

If you are looking for a home with an ideal location, we have it. No trouble to answer questions.

Duck & Johnston
83 JOHNSON STREET

ASTERS, STOCKS
and other bedding plants, 25c. per dozen.
Special price by 100 or 1000. Get our price list and get your plants now, at
FAIRVIEW GREENHOUSES
Esquimalt road; phone 219—Store 76 Government street. Phone 1280.

For Sale

BEAUTIFUL

ACRE
LOT

ESQUIMALT RD.

\$2000.00

Heisterman & Co.

75 Government Street
Victoria, B. C.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" Sensible Gifts

in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,
make pleasing and serviceable
gifts. If they bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

they are the best for money and
long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Carlow, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the estate of said deceased are required on or before the 19th day of May 1907, to send particulars of their claims duly verified, to the undersigned:

Dated this 18th April 1907.
EDWARD A. MORPHY
Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitor for the executor.

New Wellington Coal

The best household coal in the market

J. Kingham & Co.

Lump, Sack and Washed Nut Coal at current rates.

Telephone 647. Office, 34 Broad St.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans Kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

ISLAND ASSOCIATION IS HEARTILY FAVORED

Prominent Victorians Endorse
Project, With Nanaimo as
Headquarters

The idea of an association for the purpose of assisting in the way of publicity in the development of Vancouver Island appears to have met with general approval in the city of Victoria. Several prominent citizens, spoken to about the matter, expressed their hearty support of any such organization and hoped to see it become a reality in the near future. There appears to be only one opinion as to where the central office should be located and that is Nanaimo. All are agreed that it is the very best place for the purpose. While feeling is so strongly in favor of Nanaimo as the central office it is generally felt, however, that there should also be sub-offices in other places, particularly in Victoria.

"I am heartily in favor of the formation of an island association," was the statement of J. A. Mara, president of the board of trade, to a reporter for the Colonist yesterday. "The idea is a good one and I think every effort should be made to make the organization as complete and comprehensive as possible. To this end Victoria should send a good representation to the proposed meeting at Nanaimo. I think it would be good policy to have the central office of the association at Nanaimo, as has been proposed, with an office here. In connection with the local office I think that it could be worked excellently in connection with the tourist association, making it practically a development of that organization's work. There is no reason I can see why this should not be done and there are many apparent reasons why it should.

"One of the chief endeavors of such an association should be to secure the settlement of the agricultural areas of the island, something that has practically not been attempted as yet. On this as much as on anything else depends the future of Vancouver Island. The dissemination of proper literature about the island's possibilities in this respect would undoubtedly give an impetus to agriculture; and for this reason if for no other, I think the island association should be formed representative of every section."

"The suggestion for the formation of an island association is an excellent idea," said Arthur W. McCurdy, vice-president of the Victoria Development and Tourist association. "Such an organization would accomplish a world of good for the island in the matter of development and should receive every encouragement. The suggestion that the central office should be located at Nanaimo is a good one from every point of view, but I think that there should be sub-offices in other places, especially in Victoria.

"There is a great field for such an organization in placing the island's resources before the world. We have here an abundance of lumber; minerals of many kinds, including different iron ores and coal; farming offers great possibilities; limestone, granite and marble are to be found in large quantities and the fishing industry, both salt water and lake, should also be properly placed before the public. The extension and development of the island railway system will also open up for tourist traffic many parts that are now inaccessible and the beauties and advantages of these districts should be set out. Our possibilities in the lumber industry and in shipbuilding should also be advertised. In fact there are so many things that such an association might do that it is impossible to enumerate them."

Asked as to what he thought of in some way combining the work of the Victoria Tourist association and that of the local office of the island association, Mr. McCurdy said that this was a matter that would require considerable thought, although on the face of it such a proposition looked feasible. He would not, however, care to commit himself in the matter.

"I am particularly pleased to learn that steps are being taken to form an association for the purpose of letting people know of the resources possessed by Vancouver Island," said

I GUARANTEE CURE FOR LIVER ILLS.

Is your liver sulky?
Is it sluggish and torpid?
If so, my Pills of Mandrake and Butternut will cure you.

I am sure of this because in the worst cases they have been eminently successful.

You see, my pills are composed of the juices and extracts of dandelion, hyoscyamus, mandrake and other vegetable elements that I know by experience will assist nature in establishing liver activity.

In recommending Dr. Hamilton's Pills I am speaking for a remedy that is always efficient in ills of the liver, kidneys and bowels.

Take one or two pills before you retire.

In the morning you'll feel like new. No coating on your tongue, no headache, no pain in the back or limbs—you'll feel brisk and ready for a hearty breakfast.

You'll digest your breakfast, too, because Dr. Hamilton's Pills are unusually good for the stomach; give it tone and strength.

Think it over.
My guarantee says every trace of liver and kidney sickness is cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

As a health-giving tonic, laxative, nothing can give better results.

For safety, thorough cure and happy, robust health, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Sold in yellow boxes, 25c. each, or five for \$1.00. Beware of substitutes.

Use telephone to Seattle.

John Arbuthnot of the Red Fir Lumber company, when asked what he thought of such a project. "It is just what the island needs at the present time. The C. P. R., I understand, propose spending a large amount of money advertising Vancouver Island in a general way, but this should be backed up by something else. The chief work of such an association, according to my idea, would be the collecting and dissemination of reliable and definite information of all kinds likely to assist settlement and the development of natural resources. We do not want any extravagant descriptions or misleading information. The honest facts about Vancouver Island, properly placed before the world, is all that is necessary to accomplish the object of such an association—the development of the country. While British Columbia has received considerable good advertising in one way or another no attempt has been made up to the present to advertise the island separately, something that should be done."

"A thoroughly representative organization, I am sure, would result in much good. The agricultural possibilities as well as the island's natural resources in minerals, timber and fisheries should be fully set forth. For example, from what I know personally the district around and north of Quatsino Sound, which has scarcely been touched yet, is not only rich in both minerals and timber but will also make one of the best farming districts on the whole island. The information about this and other parts of the island is what is wanted and if an association is formed to supply it it deserves the support of every one interested in this particular portion of the province."

LOCAL MARKET IS SHORT OF POULTRY

Supply Unequal to Demand,
Which is Unprecedented
and Unaccountable

Island bred chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys, etc., are reported as very scarce; in fact the dearth is so pronounced that the dealers assert that even those willing to go almost any length, as far as money is concerned, in order to obtain these table delicacies, are still unable to secure their requirements.

"What is the trouble? Has the supply become depleted or is the market heavier?" were the questions propounded by a Colonist reporter yesterday.

The reply was unsatisfactory. It was impossible to say, but it was thought that the demand had become much greater. Apparently the wave of prosperity which had effected all classes of local residents had influenced the tastes of the poultry community. Those hitherto accustomed to leading what might be termed the "simple life," had developed more ambitious inclinations and were demanding poultry now instead of roast beef, for the celebration of the week-end and other special occasions. Others, and it was remarked that the majority of those dealing in real estate, wanted chicken all the time, and were much disappointed when told that it was not to be procured "for love or money."

It was stated by Mr. Cooper, of the firm of Brown & Cooper, that it had been the custom of his firm in recent years to purchase a stock of chickens in the fall of every year, place them in the cold storage and draw on them as required. Up to recently it had been possible to catch at least two tons of members in this way. Last year, however, only about a ton and a half could be purchased. Therefore the firm had run short some time in January, and since then had been importing largely from the east, principally from the districts in the vicinity of Bridge Falls. He estimated that three tons of chickens and other varieties of table birds had been brought from the east and sold since Christmas.

But Mr. Brown does not attribute the present scarcity altogether to the lack of local poultry. He is of the opinion that the demand has increased and believes that the reasons outlined no doubt correctly covers the ground. He affirms that if those engaged in the chicken and general poultry industry, in the farming districts adjacent to the city, were to engage in the business on a larger scale than at present, they would be able to multiply their earnings considerably. Apart from the profits which would naturally be expected to accrue from the sale of eggs the birds themselves could be made to bring in a handsome profit.

He asserts that there appears to be an inclination to place all the poultry on the market at the same time, namely, in the fall. His suggestion, from the standpoint of one who is thoroughly acquainted with the market conditions, to those engaged in the avocation mentioned, is to display just a little more discrimination in the marketing of their product. He recommends that the chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys or whatever variety of table bird it may be, should not all be brought to the stores at one time. In his opinion the breeders should increase their stock materially, double their numbers, and then make their sales for the year at different seasons. Thus, he says, they would derive a better income. And, he added in conclusion, that there should be no fear on the part of chicken raisers that the augmentation of their resources might mean a pecuniary loss to themselves, owing to a possible drop in the demand. "If there was twice, or three, the amount of poultry which is now available it could all be sold with the utmost ease," he remarked.

The fact that the supply of the commodity referred to is very scarce, combined with the foregoing statements of Mr. Cooper and other dealers, is taken as an indication of the possibility of the poultry raising industry in the neighborhood of Victoria. This has been referred to previously in newspaper articles and is endorsed by all who have intelligently investigated the conditions prevailing in this portion of Vancouver Island.

For the Ladies—Mercedized broadsides, white, all patterns, for summer suits; regular 20c and 25c now reduced to 15c and 20c, at G. W. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

AND STILL THEY COME

Another Carload of
PIANOS

Has Just Arrived

And we are now crowded from cellar to dome with the finest selection of high grade instruments ever shown in Victoria, including the famous

Chickering & Sons,
BOSTON

Gerhard Heintzman
Mendelssohn

Karn and Morris
And the

Sohmer-Cecilian and
Simplex Player Pianos

Bargain prices with exceptionally easy terms in force a few days longer to clear.

FLETCHER BROS.

93 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.

Late arrivals in Spring Hats now going at cost to clear; ready-to-wears and untrimmed shapes. G. W. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Free Samples of "Preventives" and a booklet on Colds will be gladly mailed you, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Ladysmith, Wis., simply to prove merit. Preventives are little Candy Cold Cure tablets. No Quinine, no Laxative, nothing harmful whatever. Preventives prevent colds—as the name implies—when taken early, or at the "Sneeze Stage." For a sealed cold or LaGrippe, break it up safely and quickly with Preventives. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

RODNEY'S FEATHERED ALLY

April 12 was the anniversary of Rodney's timely but much controverted victory over De Grasse, in which he received assistance from an unexpected ally. While the new manoeuvre of "breaking the line"—really invented by Captain Douglas—was being executed, a shot shattered the hen-coop and a little bantam cock escaped into the rigging. From this coign of vantage, whenever the "Glorieux" fired her broadside into the "Formidable," he would hurl back a prolonged crow of defiance at the Frenchmen. This "produced mighty merriment among the seamen, and inspired them with a proper spirit for the business." As a reward for his public services, the plucky little bird was reprieved from the cook, and passed the rest of his days ashore as a petted pensioner.—"Westminster Gazette."

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

THE CARELESS FARMER

You may have read a little story now going the round, of the man who moved to the country not long ago, and purchased a farm. He was just getting settled when a man with a book under his arm leaned over the fence and said:

"Just bought this land?"

"Yes."

"Very fine farm."

"Yes, sir; very fine."

"Must be worth about a thousand dollars?"

"More than that, I paid \$1,500 for it. Then there are indications of coal on it, too which are alone worth another thousand."

"You don't mean it?"

"Yes, sir; I wouldn't take less. What are you putting down in that book?"

"Oh, nothing much. You see, I'm the tax assessor. Hope you'll stay some time. Good morning!"—Topeka Capital.

The Chest Pains of Bronchitis

If the cough is dry and hard, if there is pain, soreness and tightness in the chest, if you have difficulty in getting your breath, you have reason to suppose that you have bronchitis. Let it should become chronic or lead to serious lung trouble, do not delay the use of Dr. Chas. H. Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the most certain cure for bronchitis.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

The Canadian Beauty OXFORD

Here's the fashionable Oxford to wear with your dainty spring and summer frocks. Morning, afternoon and evening it is always correct. The picture gives only a slight idea of the beauty and smartness of this shoe. The full beauty and other points of superiority—great durability, perfect comfort and general satisfaction—are shown by the wear of this particular shoe.

Vici kid, blucher cut, Gibson tie, wide laces, Cuban heels, made on the fashionable Vassar last. Per pair..... \$3

CHRISTIE'S Cor. Government and Johnson Streets

FOR SALE

Large Business Block—Three stories, with 240 feet frontage on Main Street, fully occupied, and paying a fair rate of interest on selling price. For further particulars apply

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd.

BICYCLE BARGAINS

We have several second-hand bicycles offered at sacrifice prices—ladies' and gents'. Have your bicycles repaired by us. Our work pleases. See our new English and Canadian wheels.

The Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.,
15 Government St., opp. Post Office.

Poultry Wanted

We are in the market for 1 dozen Brown Leghorn Hens, 1 dozen Guinea Fowls.

Enquire at SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES STREET.

New Perfumes and McConkey Chocolates Just Arrived at

FRASER'S DRUG STORE

30 and 32 Government St.

Near the Post Office

The WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.
Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American—rates \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Also European.

WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD

Proprietors.

Have Your Roof Repaired by

Newton And Greer SYSTEM

Waterproof, Fireproof, Mossproof. Full particulars and estimates free.

Newton & Greer Paint Co. Office 46 Yates St. Telephone 887

FOR SALE

A Beautiful Residence with 2 Acres of Land,
Grand View, \$11,000.

HOWARD POTTS

ROOM 4. CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS

carried on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest added quarterly.

THOS. R. WHITLEY,

Manager, VICTORIA B. C.

Total Assets, \$44,500,000.

Smoke THE WEED OF THE GODS

RICHARDSON'S SPECIAL BLEND

Endorsed by the leading clubs of British Columbia

To be had only at

Army and Navy Cigar Store, Phone 346

THE COLONIST LEADS FOR NEWS

Screen Doors and Windows

Our stock of Screen Doors and Windows awaits your inspection.

We have them in all standard sizes and at a range of prices to suit purchasers.

Forestall the flies by having your screen doors and windows placed now.

B. C. HARDWARE CO.

E. C. GREENSHAW W. J. GRIFFIN

Phone 82

Box 683

ENGLISH FIXTURES

WE ARE GLAD to report the arrival of another and much larger shipment of most beautiful, durable and artistic HAND WROUGHT, ANTIQUE, BRASS ELECTROLIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, and HALL LAMPS. Every lady and gentleman in Victoria who desire to have the latest and most effective electric fittings in their homes should inspect these goods at the earliest opportunity. These goods are not expensive.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

JACQUES' CROQUET

NEW GOODS
JUST ARRIVED AT
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

1105 Government St. Agents J. & J. Taylor Safes and Vault Doors

THE FARMER'S ENEMIES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Expensive Means of Excluding
Rabbits—War Against Fruit
Tree Pests

The following interesting letter has been received by J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture:

Rockton Road, Claremont, West Australia, March 18, 1907.

Dear Mr. Anderson,—I wrote you a rambling letter on things in general a short time ago, thinking you would like to hear some of the difficulties that departments of agriculture in other countries have to contend with. I am sending you a few notes on the rabbit invasion of western Australia and what the state is doing to stop the same. If you look at a map of Australia you will see that the country along the border between south Australia and western Australia is marked "Great Sandy Desert," and it is supposed to be a waterless land. Still, the rabbits have crossed over in thousands from south Australia, through a little known and unsettled country, and have now reached western Australia, and the government has undertaken to stop the invasion by building rabbit-proof fences across the state. I am enclosing you map showing you part of the state and line of fences. The fence consists of

2-inch mesh wire netting, four feet six inches high and is sunk six inches under ground to prevent burrowing.

No. 1 fence is constructed right across the western portion of the state, starting from Starvation Boat Harbor on the south coast in the Great Australian Bight. It crosses the Robertson and Trossell ranges northwards to the coast, terminating at Shellborough, on the Indian ocean, at a distance of 1,150 miles.

Unfortunately this barrier was started too late, and it was found when nearing completion that the rabbits were on the inside in great numbers. It was then decided to build a second fence (No. 2), starting from the south coast at Point Ann and making a curve northwards through some of the mining districts. It joins No. 1 fence 550 miles north and has a length of 724 miles. The distance between the fence varies from 130 to 70 miles. The area encompassed is between 16,000,000 and 17,000,000 acres. The No. 2 fence has been entirely successful in stopping the entrance of bunny. A third, or No. 3 fence, is now being run from a point on No. 2 fence westward to the coast, a distance of 160 miles, making in all 2,030 miles of fencing. Of this 1,889 miles is completed and the balance will be completed by May 7 this year.

Now as to cost; a very important matter to you, I know, but not so here. It is a good thing put it through, no matter the cost. Just one million dollars have been expended so far on the fences, and the estimates of this year provided \$30,000 for up-keep of the fences, but this is not all. In the upper corner of the map you will see the district of Kimberly. The No. 1 fence has turned the rabbits towards Kimberly. This is a district well up in the tropics, with good summer rains

PEACE

Few realize the most important service rendered by good wine in the furthering of international and domestic peace. When the good man of the house has quarreled with his good lady—however silent the dinner table may be at the sitting down—shortly the good wine circulates, the icy blasts of temper are removed, and domestic peace ensues. When two or more countries are on the verge of war, a timely banquet will often restore peace after all other means have failed; on such occasions great care is taken to obtain the finest wine in the world, because diplomats know and understand the softening, peaceful influence of good wine, that makes men's hearts charitably disposed to one another. There is no mystery about this; wine was given by God for the service of man. At the recent Peace Congress dinner, naturally great care was taken in the selection of the wine; it will be seen from the menu published by the press of London, New York and Victoria, that the wines used on this occasion were

G. H. MUMM & CO'S EXTRA DRY
G. H. MUMM & CO'S SELECTED BRUT

Nordheimer Pianos

Artistic, Distinctive,
Reliable in every
sense of the words.

M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.

44 Government Street.

and great grass lands, with several good rivers, and it is now proposed to run a barrier from No. 1 fence north 800 miles at a cost of half a million dollars. The up-keep of the fence is very expensive, as country riders have to continuously patrol along the line, for the emu and kangaroos are very destructive on the fence at certain seasons of the year, to say nothing of people leaving gates open, etc.

The question often arises: Is this barrier successful? From what I can hear the general impression is yes. On the outside the rabbits are there in hordes and have eaten every vestige of green, even to barking the trees as high as they can reach, and must move on or die of starvation. Now I have often thought what would have happened to the agriculturists of British Columbia had such a misfortune overtaken them? Would the government have come to the rescue with this amount of money? The saving will be very great to the individual farmer, for if the rabbits were allowed to come in each man would have to fence his own place or get out.

Now I intended saying something as to what the government of western Australia was doing to help the fruit growers in fighting insect pests through their parasite enemies, but as this is now getting of considerable length I will leave that question for another time, more than to say that the climate of western Australia seems to make it the natural breeding ground of many insect pests, and scales, and the old plan of fighting them with spray pumps is fast passing away, by the introducing into the country of each pest's natural parasite.

E. HUTCHERSON.

SNOW IN MISSOURI

St. Joseph, Mo., May 3.—A snow-storm of blizzard proportions is raging here today.

Kansas City, Mo., May 3.—There was a light fall of snow here and in Northwest Missouri today, following a cold rain.

CANADIAN NORTHERN EARNINGS

Toronto, May 3.—Canadian Northern railway earnings for the week ending April 30 were \$212,700; for the same week last year, \$173,400. The increase is \$39,300.

SPEEDY JUSTICE

Woodbury, N.J., May 3.—Swift justice was meted out today to W. Gibson, a negro, who on Monday night last attacked Miss Dorothy Paris, 19 years old, of Wrentham. Gibson, who was caught soon after the assault, made no defense when arraigned today and he was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$3,000.

HIS BODY FOUND

Cleveland, O., May 3.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of 3-year-old Alexander Hoernig, who it was believed had been kidnapped, was cleared today by the discovery of the badly decomposed body of the boy in a large barrel near his home. The police believe the child was murdered.

BABY THROWN FROM TRAIN

Douglas, Man., May 3.—The body of a small child was found near the railway just outside this village today, and the circumstances would indicate that it had been thrown from a passing train and killed. There is no clue to the inhuman parents.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

DANGEROUS INVASION EFFECTIVELY REPELLED

Sanitary Inspector in Roll of
Beneficent Dynamite Man-
ipulator

"There's a dead cow lying on the Dallas road beach. I think it must have been thrown off a passing vessel and drifted ashore. All those living in this locality are complaining and would like to have it removed right away." This peremptory telephone message reached the office of Sanitary Inspector Wilson one evening towards the close of last week. "A provincial case; can't do anything," was the short reply given by the inspector. On reflection, however, he changed his mind, rang up the provincial health officer, Dr. Fagan, and was requested by him to remove the carcass at the expense of the government. Always obliging, the sanitary inspector accepted the task, thereby putting himself in the way of an adventure upon which he had not calculated.

Early next morning he located the cow and laid his plans. The next day, shortly after the sun had risen, he drove to the spot, armed with dynamite, and accompanied by a willing assistant. The latter enjoyed the drive, but his pleasure was changed to abject fear, and he did the hundred-yard sprint in record time, when the imperious sanitary inspector calmly drew from beneath the seat of the buggy three or four huge sticks of the explosive. "And I've been sitting on that all the way," inquired the frightened assistant. "Of course," answered the inspector Wilson, thoughtfully, and then he grinned and said: "Yes, we might both have been in Kingdom Come or—well, somewhere else." The assistant edged a little way off and eyed the inspector dubiously, probably wondering whether the jovial city official was in his right mind. Reassured, he came closer to the grim instrument of death, and then remembering that he carried a coil of can and matches, to assist in the ignition of the pyre which it was intended should perform the most important part in the cremation of the cow, he again hastily left the side of his companion.

What the inspector asked the inspector, laughing—he was enjoying the concern of his assistant immensely. "Don't be afraid," he pleaded; "I'm not an anarchist. We will use the dynamite to blow up the cow, and then it will be easier to burn. You see, it would take days for the case to be converted to ashes if it were left whole. Then the good people hereabouts would be subjected to a nuisance and, doubtless, would complain. We must do this job thoroughly."

Having thus reached an understanding, the corpulent inspector strode down the bank, carrying dynamite, fuses and a large axe, in the wake of his more agile friend. Reaching the dead cow, they carefully placed one of the sticks, much resembling in size those used in the destruction of the hulk of the steamer *Pedro*, which lay for years on Brodie's Ledge, applied a match to the fuse, and ran. In the days of his youth Sanitary Inspector Wilson was an athlete. His friends of today may not know this, though Father Time has dealt liberally with him in respect to avoirdupois, he still possesses the energy and the stride of the trained track man. And what more potent stimulus to haste could be imagined than a lighted fuse, fizzling merrily towards a huge lump of dynamite? He made time by leaping over the fence, and the two, in the shape of a tail, found themselves ensconced on the brink of the bank nervously awaiting evidence of destruction. It came, and with a vengeance. Bang!—the earth trembled, debris on the beach for yards sent far into the air, the windows of the houses fronting on Dallas road shook, and many a citizen

RUPTURE

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips, No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children

SENT ON TRIAL

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say by 20 years' experience in the rupture business is the only one that will absolutely hold



C. E. Brooks, the Inventor

the rupture and never slip and yet is light, cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. There are no springs or pads, and the appliance holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it.

I will send it to you—send it to you—wear it and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money.

That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The business man responsible citizen in the market will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Write me today and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no knives, no harness, no ties. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 4554 Brooks Bldg, Marshall, Mich.

Use Telephone to Ladner.

YOUR GROCER SELLS

READING CRACKERS

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

was done out of a final forty winks before commencing the day's duties. Sanitary Inspector Wilson and the assistant found they had not got far enough away and though suffering no serious injury, were peppered with small stones and dirt, so severely that they unitedly vowed never again to handle dynamite without taking further precautions.

Then they hunted for the cow. Need it be stated that the search was fruitless? The only evidence was found by the keen eyed inspector, who looking seaward reported, that almost on the horizon, were floating two hoofs and what looked to be a couple of horns. This is the last that has been heard of the dead cow. Since the happening there has been a rumor in circulation throughout the James Bay district that what the Japanese left of the Russian fleet visited Victoria one early morning, fired one broadside in the way of a salute, and then hearing General Kuraki, had to get out of harm's way.

Read the testimonial of a newspaper man who, having suffered for many years with Eczema, was cured by Saxon Ointment:

Saxon Ointment Co., Box 202, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sirs:—I was troubled with Eczema for twenty years, and during that time could obtain no relief. The most skilled physicians available were employed in vain. At last I tried Saxon Ointment, one box of which effected a complete cure.

A friend to whom I recommended your Ointment, who was suffering from the same disease in a severe form, is greatly improved, and I firmly believe he will be completely cured in due time.

I heartily recommended it to all who have any skin disease.

Kindly send me two boxes of Saxon Ointment as I do not want to be without this great family remedy. Believe me, yours truly, E. R. Woodin.

General Manager Arena Publishing Co., Brainerd, Minn., U. S. A.

Saxon Ointment is an old English Army Hospital cure for Eczema and Salt Rheum, which never fails to give instant relief and a permanent cure. \$1.00 a box at all druggists, or address Box 202, Victoria, B. C.

Let me mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative and my book on either Dyspepsia, The Heart, or The Kidneys. Address me, Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Troubles of the Stomach, Heart or Kidneys, are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of an ailment and not the cause. Weak Stomach nerves—the inside nerves—means Stomach weakness, always. And the Heart, and Kidneys as well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the "inside nerves." Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write for my free book now, Dr. Shoop's Restorative sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

ANTI-HYGIENIC SENTIMENT

It must be admitted that in many instances hygiene is directly opposed to sentiment. The passing of the chalice or the loving cup from mouth to mouth is instinctively regarded as a process opposed to cleanly ideas, and medicine teaches how objectionable such a proceeding is and how it may easily hand on disease. But sentiment wins at every city dinner. Hygiene declines to agree with sentiment that we must not dust an old bottle of port or claret covered with cobwebs and mould and removed from a cellar which must contain a deposit alive with it, may be, appalling bacteriological possibilities.

Hygiene, again, would condemn the spring or hard, lumpy pads, and yet sentiment has no pipe like it for a cool, well-flavored and pleasing smoke, besides which such a pipe has numberless associations, and the very sight of it recalls pleasant personal experiences. Hygiene dictates the removal of all so-called dirt films and the bringing to light of an exquisitely cleared and smooth surface, whereon no bacteria can find lodgment; sentiment prefers the tone and dignity of deposit and loathes a brand new stone, brick or tile. Hygiene would dispense with curtains and carpets, and have live rooms and walls and floors polished like a well appointed dairy. To these things the sentiments of some people, at all events, naturally object.

Hygiene has long attempted to banish the open fire, but sentiment has resisted this attempt. Neither must there be smoke in the landscape if hygiene has full sway, whatever art or sentiment may say. We cannot be found as advocates, however faint, of the smokiness of London, but the painters and etchers of lesser murky cities are having been adopted by the Council, notice is hereby given that the reports herein referred to are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. City Clerk's Office, April 25th, 1907.

FOR SALE

EIGHT ACRES, adjoining the Uplands Farm, running to the Cadboro Bay road; rising ground; fine building sites; will subdivide well; six minutes from car. Price per acre \$1700

EIGHT LOTS, fronting on three streets, close to Cadboro Bay road, near hospital. Only \$3600

VICTORIA HARBOR WATERFRONTAGE—Two splendid sites of 120 feet and 300 feet; deep water. Get particulars.

FINE WATERFRONTAGES on Oak Bay, Foul Bay and Cadboro Bay, in blocks of from one acre up. Get prices.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW

Phone 918

33 FORT STREET Opposite Tourist Rooms

VICTORIA, B. C.

AMUSEMENTS

THE NEW GRAND

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props.
ROBT. JAMESON, Mgr.
General admission 15c, entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 35c.

Week of May, 5th.
THE TARASIAN GRAND OPERA
TID "TEDDY" BEARS, MOVING PICTURES

EDWARD A. LESLIE
HURTON AND VASS
HARRY W. HARR & CO.
GEO. F. KEANE
PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA

STOCKS BONDS F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 Broad Street

GRAIN COTTON

FOR SALE

"Ideal" bungalow cottage, with magnificent view of Mount Baker and Olympian Range; highest part of town; about 7-8 acre of land; 7-room house \$9,000

Phone A449.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON HEATING
PRICES ARE RIGHT!

JOHN GOLBERT - 4 Broad Street
SOUTH OF FORT.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 5, Block III, Viewfield Farm, Esquimalt District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to the land referred to in William Fitzherbert Bullen, on the 16th day of July, 1889, and numbered 8931A.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 20th day of April, 1907.

HEARD'S TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE

Office over Nolte
37 FORT STREET



NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, having determined that it is desirable to construct permanent sidewalks on the following streets, and also perform other work, as specified, hereby gives notice that:

1. Grant street, both sides, between Stanley avenue and Fernwood road.
2. Ormond street, both sides, between Fort street and Yates street, with curbs and gutters, also boulevard, omitting part on the east side of street in front of school reserve.
3. Parry street, both sides, between Michigan and Toronto streets, with gutter.
4. Michigan street, south side, between Government street and Beacon Hill Park, with curb and gutter and boulevard.
5. Superior street, north side, between Government street and Douglas street, with curb, gutter and boulevard.
6. Medina street, both sides, between Simcoe and Niagara streets, with curbs, gutters and boulevards, also grading and macadamizing of the said street.

And that each and every of said works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Improvement General By-Law," and amendment thereto, having reported to the Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said By-Law, and the works of local improvement, giving statements showing the amounts chargeable in each case, against the various portions of real property benefited thereby, and the report being adopted by the Council, notice is hereby given that the reports herein referred to are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. City Clerk's Office, April 25th, 1907.



MOORE & WHITTINGTON
Phone A750. Residence A680.
159 Yates Street.

Agents for the MOORE, WHITTINGTON LUMBER CO., LTD. Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles and Mouldings, etc.

Educational

Collegiate School

FOR BOYS

VICTORIA, B. C.

Head Master

J. W. Laing, Esq., M. A., Oxford

Assisted by R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A., A. Smith, Esq., M. A.; J. F. Meredith, Esq., M. A. Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium. Cadet corps. Summer Term will commence Monday, April 8, 1907, at 2:30 p. m.

APPLY HEAD MASTER.

ST. HELEN'S HALL

A girls' school of the highest class. Corps of teachers, location, building, equipment—the best.

Send for catalogue.

School opens September 17, 1906.

MAUDE UNDERHILL

TEACHER OF ELOCUTION

Special Three Months Course

Children's Classes on Saturday

Studio: 35 FORT STREET

University School

FOR BOYS

OAK BAY AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Day and Boarding School

Excellent accommodation for boarders; Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Manual Training, Gymnastics, Boxing, Football, Cricket, etc.

School re-opens Monday, April 8th, 1907, at 9:30 a. m.

Apply for Prospectus to

Rev. W. W. BOLTON, } Principals.

J. C. BARNACLE, }
Phone 1320.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.

Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examination. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

SPROTT-SHAW

BUSINESS INSTITUTE

Limited.

830 HASTINGS ST., W. VANCOUVER.

Bookkeeping, Gregg and Pitman Shorthand, Telegraphy and Engineering.

Eight Teachers. Forty-Five Typewriters

Students Always in Demand.

R. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.

H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Principal.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

Mortgage Sale

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till noon of the 13th day of May next for the purchase of the IRON SCREW STEAMER

FLAMINGO

Now lying at Vancouver with gear complete. Length 137 feet 9 inches; breadth 21 feet 5 inches; draught 12 feet 6 inches; gross tonnage 220. Triple expansion engines, indicated horse power estimated at 500, easy coal consumption, good cargo capacity. Fitted for and recently operated in halibut fisheries. To be marked "Tender to Flamingo." Terms cash.

The Mortgagees reserve the right to reject any or all tenders.

For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER & BAYFIELD

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
P. O. Box 35, Vancouver, B. C.

April 25, 1907.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Re Sewers Rental and Sewer Construction Tax Due for the Year 1907 and payable on May 31st prox.

Notices for the above have this day been mailed to all known owners liable for the same.

Any holder of real property on the line of a sewer within the City of Victoria who does not receive such notice will oblige by notifying the undersigned at once.

SEALING CLAIMS ARE STILL UNPAID

Owners and Crews of Schooners
Captured Fifteen Years Ago
Off Copper Island

SEEK PAYMENT FOR SEIZURE

Russian Government Offered to Pay
for Two Vessels—Schooner and
Lumber Cargo Burned

From time to time, Collector J. C. Neary, have local customs men in receipt of letters from various claimants seeking damages for the seizures of sealing schooners by Russian cruisers many years ago, more than a decade since, asking when the claims are to be settled—and to each the same reply is given. No settlement has been reached. For many years the claims of the local sealers for illegal seizure by the cruisers Zaslaka, Aleut, and Yakut, which patrolled the Commanderofski sealing grounds, have been under consideration, and representations have been made between London and St. Petersburg at different times, with indifferent success. About seven years ago a settlement was made in the cases of two schooners, the Ariel and Willie McGowan, and the late Collector Milne had a difficult time locating all the claimants interested, some being located in far countries, several even in Bonin islands. Three years ago, though the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, about \$40,000 was offered in settlement of the claims of two other schooners, the Ariel and Willie McGowan, but the government refused to give Russia a clear receipt then for all claims on account of the seizures off Copper Island. There were other claims to be met, and the owners of the schooners whose claims Russia had refused to meet, the government refused to give a receipt for all claims on account of the seizures off Copper Island. There were other claims to be met, and the owners of the schooners whose claims Russia had refused to meet, the government refused to give a receipt for all claims on account of the seizures off Copper Island.

It was fifteen years ago that the Victoria sealing schooners Rosie Olsen, Carmelite, and Yankovsk, were seized by the Russian cruiser Kotik. The sealers were lawfully engaged in sealing outside the prescribed limits from Copper Island rookeries, when they were seized. The Rosie Olsen was the only schooner released, she being given to the sealers after imprisonment at Petropavlovsk to bring back as many of them as could be carried to Victoria. The other vessels were left to rot at Petropavlovsk.

Other seizures were made previously since in 1886, and all were illegal. The Rosie Olsen, which was seized by the Russian cruiser Kotik, was lawfully engaged in sealing outside the prescribed limits from Copper Island rookeries, when they were seized. The Rosie Olsen was the only schooner released, she being given to the sealers after imprisonment at Petropavlovsk to bring back as many of them as could be carried to Victoria. The other vessels were left to rot at Petropavlovsk.

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While the sealers, some in poor circumstances, some with comfortable incomes, await payment for the loss of their ship and trip and as balm for their imprisonment. Of the imprisonment at Petropavlovsk one of the imprisoned seal-catchers wrote:

"We were debarked from the cruiser at Petropavlovsk with a feeling of expectation which faded away as we found, past our first visit to a circus. The town occupies the only available site, skirting a natural basin in Avatch bay; the inner harbor being smaller, but completely landlocked. The town itself is of some importance, nothing between the stupendous heights, and backed by a fresh water lake; whilst, for a tourist attraction, a volcano which occasionally raises steam and cinders, is plainly visible from the hills. The few hotels which surround the city are not laid out with that regard to neatness and decorum which characterize Victoria. One could easily mistake his bearings amongst the network of avenues leading from the suburb brush to the water front."

The sealers did not look back with any pleasant recollection to this place, however. The four vessels whose claims are now pending, and claimants wait vainly for settlement, were taken in 1892.

The Carmelite, Maria and Rosie Olsen sailed from this port, and the Victoria sailed from Vancouver in the spring of 1892, on a sealing cruise along the Japan coast and in the vicinity of the Kommandorofski and Copper islands. The Carmelite was in command of Capt. Hughes, now master of the C. P. R. steamer Princess Beatrice; the Maria was in charge of Capt. Spratt, Balcom, now manager of the Pacific whaling company; the Rosie was commanded by Capt. Keefe; and the Vancouver Belle was commanded by Capt. Copp. In those days the prescribed limit of thirty miles off the Russian coast was strictly observed, and the sealers were within their rights to hunt anywhere save within three marine leagues—about nine miles—from shore.

The four sealers were miles without limit, and breaking no laws, but despite all it was a tragedy, as Kipling said: "There runs no law, God or man to the north of Fifty-three." They were seized. Their vessels, skins, and in fact all they had were taken and they were treated in a shameful manner by their Russian captors.

The first vessel seized was the schooner Rosie Olsen. She was seized on July 4th, 1892. Capt. Keefe was laying to, about 40 miles off the Copper islands, and his boats and canoes were all out in pursuit of the sealers, when the Russian cruiser Kotik crawled over the horizon. Satisfied that he was breaking no law, Capt. Keefe was not greatly perturbed at the appearance of the Russians, nor was he feared when a boat came over to his vessel from the warship, however, after searching him, the Russian captain demanded his papers and told him that his vessel was seized and he and his crew were prisoners of the Czar. When the

boats returned the crew were also made prisoners, and a prize crew was placed on board to take the schooner to Petropavlovsk. At the time of his capture Capt. Keefe had 337 skins.

The next vessel seized was the Vancouver Belle, which was taken by the same cruiser some days later, miles outside the prescribed area. Continuing her patrol, the Kotik, five weeks later, came across the schooner Maria on August 21st, 1892. Capt. Balcom and his crew were relieved of their schooner and the 600 skins she had taken and a prize crew took her after the other two schooners to the Russian port on the Kamtschatka peninsula. Five days later she took the Carmelite. Capt. Hughes' vessel was at the time of her seizure hunting about 25 miles from the coast of the Copper islands and breaking no laws. She had 630 skins when captured.

The four vessels, with their masters and crews, were turned over to the Russian government at Petropavlovsk by the commander of the Kotik. The sealers, who by this time were almost naked, the Russian sailors having robbed them of nearly all they had, were imprisoned in a log cabin, which it is said, had before it became a prison been a hen house, and there they spent two horrible weeks watching the Russians parading past their jail arrayed in the sealers' sweaters and gumnies, wearing the long rubber boots of the hunters watching the government. On the last day of the sealers as they lay near the beach, and almost starving on the miserable allowance of the seven kopecks a day allowed them by the governor to secure food. Had it not been for the sympathy of some of the Russian women they might have starved.

For two weeks this was the life of the sealers, save when the governor, a pompous little man of gold braid and brass buttons, amused himself by parading the unfortunate captives, hunters, and crews, whites and natives, before him. On these occasions his dignity was badly upset by the antics of the swashes, to whom so much finery of uniform was a treat. They, overcome by the gauntness of the little Russian, crowded around him just at the stage when his dignity was being restored to the full and made him use language not tolerated in official correspondence by fingering his braid and buttons.

Aside from his opportunities of showing his authority, however, the governor profited in other ways from the sealers and their captives. None of the possessions of the captured men not even a jackknife, was safe from the greedy Russians. The little signal guns were taken to form ornaments for the governor's residence. The sealers' lanterns lighted his walks, and everything that was of any value whatever was stripped from the sealers. The sealers' kits went too, and the slop chests were soon emptied. Everything was taken. It was systematic plundering.

The governor was, however, none too sure that his actions would be tolerated, and after many communications with his superiors he made arrangements for the release of his prisoners. Capt. Copp, of the Vancouver Belle, was called, and to him the governor presented the schooner Carmelite, and a ragged-looking specimen of humanity—whites and swashes—crowded into the Rosie Olsen, and Capt. Copp set sail for Victoria, reaching here late in the fall of 1892. Those of the unfortunate band who were not brought across the Pacific by the American bark Majestic.

Then came another issue, Capt. Copp, who was master of the schooner Vancouver demanded the schooner Rosie Olsen, which he claimed had been presented to him by the Russian government. The Rosie Olsen was owned by the Russian government, and her owners took possession of her. Capt. Copp started proceedings to secure her, but nothing was done in the matter and she reverted, as she would under the shipping laws, to her owners.

Those who were taken home by the Majestic were not any too well treated by the master of that vessel. When he reached here with the unfortunate sealers he demanded \$50 a head from the custom authorities for their passage, and, as it afterwards leaked out, he had taken their effects as security for their fares. The American captain made quite a disturbance over his efforts to secure the payment he demanded for bringing the sealers home. His vessel was a leaky and ancient sailing ship and none too seaworthy. It foundered with all on board a year afterwards while on a voyage from Seattle to San Francisco with coal.

FOR RIVER STEAMERS
F. O. Barker Arrives in Portland to Give Contracts

German Schooner Burned
Arthur Fitzer Destroyed on Sound Together With Her Cargo

The German schooner Arthur Fitzer, 1,727 tons, was burned, together with her cargo, when lying off West Point lighthouse on Puget Sound on Friday night. The ship and cargo, valued at \$150,000, were a total loss. The fire started in the paint room aft, and crept slowly forward. The crew lowered the life boat and rowed to the Ballard shore, refusing to board any of the tugs which were soon on the scene. The fire was discovered at 10:15 p. m. and it was long before the cargo was wrapped in flames from bow to stern. The fire boat Snoqualmie, and several tugs immediately began to fight the flames, but soon had to withdraw on account of the heat.

At the time the fire started the crew was asleep in the forecabin. They dressed, packed their belongings in bags and made for the life boat. No one was injured. In the fire, and the men saved all their personal effects. The ship arrived off West Point about four days ago. It was burning of the Port Blakely Mills recently the vessel was loaded there. She was towed the next day opposite the West Point lighthouse and was scheduled to leave yesterday for the west coast of America.

The Arthur Fitzer was owned by Schmidt, Hamburg, Germany, ship owners. This was her first trip to

the coast of America. The ship and cargo, valued at \$150,000, were a total loss. The fire started in the paint room aft, and crept slowly forward. The crew lowered the life boat and rowed to the Ballard shore, refusing to board any of the tugs which were soon on the scene. The fire was discovered at 10:15 p. m. and it was long before the cargo was wrapped in flames from bow to stern. The fire boat Snoqualmie, and several tugs immediately began to fight the flames, but soon had to withdraw on account of the heat.

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American waters. Her estimated value was \$125,000 and her cargo was worth \$30,000. Her agent, William J. Jones, of Seattle, reported that both vessel and cargo were insured, but for what amount he does not know. The hull and deck were of steel. She had a registered tonnage of 1,727 tons and 262 feet long and 33 feet in breadth, and drew 23 feet. She was built in Belfast in 1900 by Harland & Wolff.

THE FERRY STEAMERS
No Arrangement Made Yet by C. P. R. With Regard to Schedule

The C. P. R. Steamship company has not yet decided upon the summer schedule for the steamer Princess Victoria, or has the time been set when the steamer will be placed on the Victoria-Seattle route. It is believed an announcement will be made within a few days. The Alaska Steamship company will shortly place the steamer Ironsides on the Victoria-Seattle route in the place of the Indianapolis, which is to be run in opposition to the steamer Flyer between Tacoma and Seattle. The Ironsides is to be maintained in this service only until the arrival and remodeling of the steamer Chippewa, which is expected shortly from the great lakes. The Chippewa has been selected for the Victoria-Seattle service of the company. The Ironsides will probably be run between Seattle, Bellingham and Vancouver.

It is expected that travel on the local route will be larger than ever this summer. Already the traffic is great, and nightly the steamer Princess Victoria's accommodation is taken up on the Victoria-Vancouver route, while the Princess Beatrice and Indianapolis have both a large amount of traffic daily.

THE DODE ASHORE
Small, Sound Passenger Steamer Is on Beach Near Marrowstone Point

Steamer Dode is ashore on a ledge near Marrowstone Point, and efforts made to float the vessel have proved unavailing. Passengers of the vessel were taken off by the steamer Evan Thomas and taken to Port Townsend. The mate, Robert Wilson, was in charge of the vessel when it ran ashore. The accident is stated to have been due to fog.

LUCKY FISHERMEN
Were Paid \$15 for Six Days' Fishing on Steamer Zepora of Tacoma

The crew of the steamer Zepora, a Tacoma fishing vessel, was paid off at the Sound port on Friday, after a cruise lasting six days. The International Fisheries Company distributed \$2400 among the 25 men of the crew. Six of the men drew \$115 each, while some received a little less than \$100 each.

The Zepora was away from Tacoma less than six days, and less than half the time was spent by the fishermen at the banks, hooking halibut. They caught 200,000 pounds of fish. Gardner Poole, manager of the company, says that, so far as he knows, this is the quickest trip on record and that these were the highest wages ever paid by the company. The fishermen are paid according to the number and size of the fish caught.

THE MEXICAN LINE
Lonsdale Will Carry Lumber for Railway Construction

The steamer Lonsdale, of the Canadian-Mexican steamship line, will arrive at Iquique and is to sail from Victoria about the end of this month for Mexican ports, including calls at Mazatlan, Manzanillo, San Blas, Acapulco and Salina Cruz, will carry a large shipment of lumber and railway ties for the La Paz and Mexico and Railroad Company, to be landed at Acapulco for use in construction work.

The Canadian, a monthly paper published at Mexico City, gives an account in its last issue of a luncheon given by the Canadian Commercial Club at the Mexican capital to Captain T. Worsnop of this city, who went to Mexico in the interests of the Canadian-Mexican line. The Canadian says:

"At the conclusion of the luncheon, the speaker, Captain T. H. Worsnop, general manager of the Canadian-Mexican Pacific steamship service, was introduced by the chairman.

"Captain Worsnop began by stating that, though not a Canadian born, he was one by adoption; and that, though he had seen many countries and had studied them commercially, he had found none so rich in possibilities before it as Canada, on account of its geographical situation, its internal resources and the energy of its people.

"After referring to his faith in the commercial opportunities awaiting development between the two countries, especially in view of the direct steamship services on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, he continued:

"If you (Canadians) want to obtain this business, you must not rest satisfied with sending out agents and pamphlets, but you must do the business yourselves. It has been my experience, recently borne out in Mexico in conversing with important merchants and arranging for agents along the western coast of Mexico, that after a few minutes' conversation with a man, a mutual knowledge of one another is gained that could not be acquired by a year of letter-writing."

"The speaker then asserted that he would always be willing to listen to the grievances of merchants and to remove the causes, if possible, and it was his determination to do everything possible to get into new markets and lines of trade.

"Captain Worsnop urged the Canadian merchants present to see to it that whatever they sold was equal to or better than the sample, and assured them that, if they did so, trade would always come to them. If Canada made her goods up to sample and took for her motto 'Our word is our bond,' then she would have the world of trade before her."

HILL COAST LINERS
Great Northern Magnate Will Place Three Vessels on Route

J. J. Hill is to place three steamers on a route between Portland and San Francisco, according to a Portland announcement. An official of the Harriman line is quoted as saying: "Hill has options on three of the best steamers running on the Atlantic coast, to place on the Portland-San Francisco route. He will have them here just before the North Bank route is completed. The craft have splendid passenger accommodation. I also know it to be a fact," continued the Harriman employee, "that the builder of the Great Northern intends to run the line out of Portland. While he is not letting his competitors know of every move he is making, the entire plan concerning the operation of steamers from Portland to San Francisco and the line to the Far East has been definitely settled. He is not building steamers, for the reason that it does not enter his intentions should become publicly known at this time. But he has just as good steamers secured as he could possibly build."

BOUGHT A LAUNCH
J. Arbuthnot of Victoria Buys the Louise from Tacoma Company

J. Arbuthnot, of this city, who is interested in a Nanaimo lumber mill, has purchased the launch Louise, a well known Tacoma craft, from the Sunset Boat & Engine company, of the City of Destiny. The launch is speedy, handsomely equipped and is intended for the private use of Mr. Arbuthnot.

A NARROW ESCAPE
Princess Beatrice and Sound Tug Nautilus Were in Danger of Collision

The Nautilus, Captain Ben Pettygrove, and the British steamer Beatrice, came near having a collision yesterday, says the Port Townsend Call. The Nautilus was on her way from Seattle with a tow. A fog hung over the Sound and when off Marrowstone point the Princess Beatrice was sighted. Captain Pettygrove gave two blasts of her whistle and the Princess replied with one and started to cross the Nautilus' bow. When the mistake was discovered both boats reversed their engines, the Nautilus backing into her tow. The Princess was stopped when the vessels were not more than 30 feet apart.

MARINE NOTES
Among the boats calling at the local wharves for coal this week was the Nidge, a boat which has recently been purchased by the Ladyship Lumber Company, and which will be used for towing purposes by that company in the future, says the Ladyship Ledger of yesterday. Captain Laird, former mate of the steamer Joan, has charge of the Nidge.

The steel screw steamer Twickenham (not the new Twickenham, which was stranded some months ago on San Juan Island), has been sold by Watts, Watts & Co. of London to the British Maritime Trust and renamed the Cebriana.

TREAT FOR MUSIC LOVERS
Coming Concert of Orpheus Club of Tacoma and Arion Club

In connection with the joint concert to be given in the city on June 7 by the Orpheus Male Voice club of this city and the Arion club of this city, it is of interesting reading to know what the Tacoma Ledger has to say of the work of the visiting club. Commenting upon one of their recent concerts at Tacoma it says:

"Nearly everybody who cares for good chorus music took occasion to be at the Masonic temple last night in order to enjoy the singing of the Orpheus club, for the first concert of the season, which was also the formal opening of the club's third year among Tacoma's representative musical organizations. The audience, which numbered nearly 1,000, and filled every seat of the spacious hall, was one of the friendliest characters, whose enthusiasm voiced itself in prolonged applause as the club in irreproachable form filed across the stage, and Mr. Middleton, the conductor, appeared with baton in hand to bow the club's acknowledgments."

"As usual, the programme opened with the Orpheus greeting, always a prelude of interest and given last night with a degree more of freedom and spontaneity than on previous occasions. As a foreword of the music to follow, the Orpheus club, in a song filled the auditorium with splendid harmony and showed the club ensemble in voice and personnell at its best. Thereafter, as chorus followed chorus, and Mr. Middleton led his men through the exacting measures of the program, the club gave nothing but an increasing revelation of the fine quality of their work, and the progress which is slowly but certainly advancing the club toward its own high ideals. In detail, the night's concert was probably less interesting than the one given last spring, but in all essential points, balance of parts, attack, light and shade, volume of tone and attention to the detail of shading—there was little to criticize."

A very interesting addition to the program was the first appearance of this concert will be the first appearance in public of the Orchestral society under the leadership of Benedict J. Bantley. The members of this organization have been practicing regularly for many weeks, and it is safe to say their rendering of the works chosen will be finished and musically.

The committee of the Arion club are also in communication with a solo vocalist of ability, so that a concert of the very highest order in every way is assured.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE
(Before Irving, J.)

Price vs. Edmonds—On an application to add party plaintiff and for directions, the order asked for was made, and a consent order made as to directions. Costs of the application to add plaintiff to be paid by plaintiff; the remainder to be costs in the cause. Mr. Moresby for plaintiff; Mr. Gregory for defendant.

Durand vs. Ruffner—The trial of this action was postponed until after the trial of the case of Pine Creek vs. Pearce, in which certain similar questions are involved. Costs of the application to be plaintiff's costs in any event.

Mr. Taylor, K. C., for plaintiff; Mr. Lawson for defendant.

Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring Co. vs. Anderson—An order for substituted service was made herein on the application of Mr. Lawson. Re Johnston Fishers Co.—On the application of Mr. Taylor, K. C., an order was made appointing Mr. Ernest Temple liquidator on his giving security in a bond for \$5,000 satisfactory to the registrar. Notice to be given by creditors in the usual way in the Gazette and a daily newspaper. Re Estate of John Truth, K. C., an order was made granting an order re-sealing probate.

Milne vs. Yorkshire Guarantee—Mr. Elliott's application for an increased counsel fee was stood over.

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PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Prolapsing Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50c.

NOTICE.
In the matter of the Estate of Jesse Cowper, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors of the Estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 13th day of May, 1907, to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned for verification, and all parties indebted to said Estate are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 13th day of April, 1907.
DRAKE, JACKSON & HETACKEN,
20 Bastion Street,
Victoria, B. C.
Solicitors for Harriet Cowper and John Cowper, Newbury, the Executors and Administrator.

Condell, Young & Mitchell
8 room house on the corner of Oswego and Ontario streets, lot 10 1/2, price \$14,000 or \$15,000 with furniture; practically new; all modern conveniences.
7 roomed house on Stanley Ave.; lot 10, price \$8,500.
"ROYCE" 7 roomed bungalow, Dayle and Leighton road, head of Richard street off Oak Bay Ave.; 3 lots all in garden, stubbery of all kinds and description including various fruit trees, beautiful lawn and the house has all modern conveniences. Price \$3,500.
5 roomed house facing on Beacon Hill Park, including two lots. Price \$3,500.
8 roomed house on Milbrian street, beautiful lawn and shrubbery; size of lot 60x120. Price \$8,000.
2 lots corner Simcoe and Modina streets, 120x120, each street now being graded, all city improvements being made. Price \$3,500.
5 lots facing on Beacon Hill Park on Clewley Ave. The street has been paved walks laid in front this summer. Price \$1,800 each.
2 lots corner of Fairfield road and Moss street. Price \$2,500.
Lots 33 to 38 inclusive, \$20,000 each.
Lots 41 to 46 inclusive, \$60,000 each.
Lots 48 to 60 inclusive, \$90,000 each.
Lots 20 to 25 inclusive, \$80,000 each.
Lots 14 and 15 inclusive, \$80,000 each.
All situated in the Fairfield Estate on South Gate, Pender East and Sutcliffe streets.
Lot 21, block 1, Fairfield Estate, \$20,000.
Lot 7 to 18 in block J, \$20,000.
Lot 27 Burnside Extension, \$25,000.
Also 10 blocks of acreage desirable for sub-division.
All the above property is owned and controlled by us and we are prepared to give terms if necessary, or required.

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Phone 352

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century and among these—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine come that of

THE APAPION.
This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaigne, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy. We think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has like the famous philosopher's stone been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confined and in the case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the noxious elements of morbid diseases, and all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, above which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be said to be the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—Diamond Fields Advertiser. KIDNEY-LIVER.

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We offer subject to prior sale:
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\$100-Cash-\$100
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Can You Name a Flour?

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
Will Be Given Away by the
Vancouver Milling & Grain Co.

To the person who will suggest the four most appropriate names for their product

The prize money will be divided as follows:—
\$10.00 for the first most appropriate name.
\$30.00 for the second most appropriate name.
\$20.00 for the third most appropriate name.
\$10.00 for the fourth most appropriate name.

We want the people of British Columbia to name the special brand of Flour that our mills, the first in Vancouver, will manufacture, and as an inducement will give away \$100.00 as prizes as stated above.

Early in June our mills, now under construction, will be ready for operation. We are making Vancouver's first flour mills as nearly perfect and hygienic as money, energy and a thorough knowledge of milling and its requirements can make them. Our machinery is the most modern known to science for milling purposes.

We will grind nothing but No. 1 hard wheat from the Canadian Northwest—the wheat used the world over for superior flours. In selling high-grade flour we realize that the name is an important feature. We want a name that will not conflict with any other Canadian millers and that is in harmony with our product, and, if possible, suggestive of this progressive pioneer. Our prize competition is to bring out a wide and varied expression of opinion, and also to introduce ourselves and our flour to the British Columbia public. The conditions of the prize contest are:

1. Each name shall contain not more than two words or elegant letters.
2. All British Columbia may compete, but one person must not submit over 20 names.
3. Each list entered for a prize must bear the sender's name and address, plainly written.
4. All lists must be mailed before 12 o'clock noon, May 13, 1907.

The prizewinners' names will be announced in this space within fifteen days.

Each list will be numbered as received, and should two lists contain a name awarded a prize, the first one received will get the money.

Address all suggestions to
Vancouver Milling & Grain Co.
LIMITED
P.O. Box 425, Vancouver, B.C.

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How much the health and happiness of your household depends on the Flour you use in making Bread? Bread is the staff of life. The greater percentage of one's food that is bread the better for one—if the bread is good.

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BEST FLOUR

makes good bread every time. The quality is always the same—always the highest

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Sailor Hats

For Ladies
Just arrived, in Black and White Straw, all sizes, each, 35c

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Sailor Hats in all sizes, from... 25c up

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Lifebuoy Soap—Disinfectant—Is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

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The Latest Old and New Styles in
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Copied from designs that were in use during the 17th century.
We also carry Lime Cement Plaster of Paris Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

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Agents for Dents' Gloves, Linen Mesh and Spingneedle Underwear

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Delivered two hours after trying on.

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M. Pac.	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	July	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
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LIMITED

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Galliano Island—282 acres, with good 9-roomed house and barns, orchard, 200 bearing trees, plenty of good timber; large swamp; easily cleared; large water frontage; two good bays..... \$5,000

Esquimalt Road—Modern Bungalow (large), well situated, large piece of ground; terms..... \$3,000

New Subdivision—Fairfield Estate—Nice large lots, beautifully situated between Richardson Street and Fairfield Road; \$1000 each. Terms.

Alberni—A quantity of desirable acreage, \$7.50 per acre to \$25 per acre; close to townsite.

34 acres near Beaver Lake, six miles from town and on railway; land easily cleared. Terms. Per acre..... \$75

5-room cottage, 10 minutes' walk from post office; full sized lot, nice garden, etc..... \$1850

4 houses in Fernwood Estate, all well rented; suitable for investment. Easy terms..... \$3350

6-room house on Second street, modern, with large lot, front and back entrance. Cheap at..... \$2600

Strawberry Vale—10-acre block, mostly under cultivation, \$225 per acre. Adjoining 10 acres can be purchased at the same price. This land is first class and is only 4 miles from Victoria P. O. \$1,200 will purchase a large lot within three minutes' walk of the city hall.

Oak Bay—10-roomed modern dwelling and 2 acres of ground; beautiful view. (Terms). Price..... \$11,000

Two full-sized lots, nicely situated on southeast corner Ontario and Montreal streets, James Bay. Cheap.

Six-room house in Rock Bay, in good shape..... \$1125

Two 6-room cottages, James Bay, close to sea and in good condition. (Terms). The two..... \$2750

Lots in James Bay, on car line, 60x120, within 10 minutes of post office..... \$800

Fruit Farm, containing 10 acres, situate on Gordon Head road, 5 miles from Victoria; 5 acres in bearing orchard; also quantity of young trees, strawberry plants, etc., all in first class shape, with 5 roomed cottage. Price \$7,800.

Quamichan Lake—Blocks 13 to 20 acres each, fronting on the lake, suitable for fruit growing and country residences, close to railway station; good fishing and shooting. Price \$60 to \$125 an acre.

\$3,500—Modern 7 roomed dwelling, within 10 minutes of the postoffice, on nice residential street.

\$6,750—Modern 8 roomed dwelling; 4 lots, orchard, stable, coach house and other outhouses; 7 minutes' walk from Fort street car line.

\$10,000—Large modern dwelling, one acre of ground, orchard, shade trees, shrubbery, etc.; in the heart of the city.

\$3,500—Modern 2 storey dwelling on car line; easy terms.

\$2,500—6 roomed cottage; corner lot; fruit trees, stable and chicken house, on car line.

\$2,100—6 roomed cottage, well built; stable, chicken houses, etc.; lot 50x133 feet.

\$3,300—2 dwellings on Fourth street, front and back entrance, with stable.

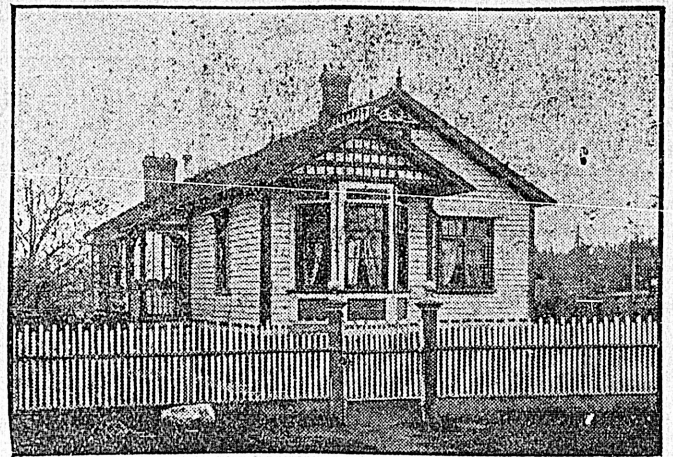
\$2,400—8 roomed dwelling, with 2 lots, each 50x140, conveniently situated.

\$3,000—James Bay, 7 roomed dwelling, modern, situate on Quebec street; terms.

\$2,400 will purchase a 6 roomed cottage, almost new, centrally located—easy terms.

Timber Limits—6400 acres, containing cedar, spruce and hemlock; cruises about 25,000 feet per acre; well situated on coast line. Per acre, only \$2.50. (More timber can be had if necessary).

This handsome bungalow on car line containing parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms



Bath, pantry, kitchen, sewer, electric light, hot and cold water.

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HILL STREET. 6 roomed house, good lawn, shrubs, \$1500. House would cost \$1500 to build. Easy terms.

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SHOAL BAY. 10 acres in various parts' per acre, \$1250.

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Thoroughly modern house, well fitted, large lawn, outbuildings, view.

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5 Lots, 395 feet frontage on Victoria Crescent and McClure Street. The above property commanding a magnificent view over Beacon Hill Park, Parliament Buildings and C. P. R. Hotel; is within six minutes of Post Office, and is the finest site for an apartment block in the city.

Two lots, 120x120 feet, at corner of Vancouver and McClure Streets. Fine garden soil.

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MEARS ST.—New Bungalow, all modern conveniences; nice lawn and garden. Price..... \$5,000

GARBALLY ROAD—Splendid modern eight roomed house, all conveniences, A 1 finish; shrubbery and lawn; lot 56x130. Price \$5,750

CARR STREET—Two lots (new subdivision) 104x80 the two. Terms. Price..... \$2,100

ALFRED STREET—Eight roomed cottage in A 1 condition, lawn shrubbery, orchard, chicken houses, workshop; lot 132x135. Price..... \$5,900

ST. CHARLES ST.—Ten roomed modern house, splendidly finished in native cedar, library and den, two extra large lots, beautifully laid out, orchard, lawn, etc. \$15,000

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NIAGARA STREET—Two new 8-room houses, each..... \$4250

SOUTH TURNER STREET—11-room house, 2½ lots..... \$6000

ELFORD STREET—8-room house, upstairs not finished..... \$4750

MICHIGAN STREET—6-room house, one lot, 60x120..... \$2500

95 TORONTO STREET—5-room cottage, bath, electric light..... \$2300

CADBORO BAY ROAD—Pearse Estate, 7-room two-storey house, lot 88x120..... \$4200

BELCHER STREET—14-room house, five acres land, charming view..... \$35,000

STANLEY AVENUE—8-room house, stabling, fine lot..... \$7500

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RICHMOND AVENUE—8-room house, lot 65x165, 21 fruit trees, lots small fruit..... \$3500

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77 FORT STREET—Next to Assembly Hall—1 lot, 60x120..... \$2650

FORT AND VIEW STREETS, near Cook—2 lots, 60x120 each..... \$3150

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CORNER CADBORO BAY AND ASH STREET—1 lot 44x100..... \$750

MILNE STREET—Two lots, each 50x120, each..... \$700

CORNER BELMONT AND MILNE—Two lots 50x125 each..... \$1900

CORNER BELMONT AND PANDORA—2½ lots 50x120 each, a snap at..... \$1800

ACREAGE

BURNSIDE ROAD—65 70-100 acres, per acre..... \$800

SAANICH ROAD—98 86-100 acres, per acre..... \$900

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MOSS STREET—1 1-5 acres, very choice wooded property, per acre..... \$2000

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—Block 2, Lot 11, one acre, very fine property..... \$2000

ESQUIMALT HARBOR—24 acres, 600 feet frontage on Esquimalt harbor, 4-room cottage..... \$10,000

GORGE—One acre on Victoria Arm..... \$3000

GORGE—On Craigflower road, nearly two acres, 100 feet frontage, 7-room house..... \$11,000

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BULKLEY—Near Hazelton, 160 acres on Grand Trunk route..... \$2000 cash

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SANDOVER FARM, SAANICH—70 acres, 60 cleared, an A1 buy at..... \$11,500

NEAR PACHENA AND BARNFIELD—160 acres, about 75 meadow \$1260

TWO MILES FROM ALBERNI—76 acres, 2 cleared, all bottom land..... \$1200

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Balance, monthly payments same as rent.

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We have three hundred acres in and around the city in different locations, any parcel of this acreage is well adapted for subdividing.

SWELL, LITTLE BUNGALOW, Oak Bay, three full lots on a corner; stable, chicken run, good garden, small conservatory. Very cheap on easy terms.

SIX HOUSES on Vancouver St., eight rooms, all modern, nice lawns, ten minutes' walk from Beacon Hill Park. Two of the houses on corner lots. If you are looking for a nice home do not miss this chance.

EIGHT HOUSES in James Bay District, corner of Menzies and Niagara Streets. Will sell these houses altogether or separately. Call and see us for particulars.

TWO HOUSES on Richmond Avenue.

If you want to invest in a few lots or a block of lots in what is the best subdivision that has been put on the market in Victoria, this year, we have it at the right price and the very nicest of terms.

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It is hardly necessary to point out the possibilities for the future greatness of this western suburb of Victoria. Now is the time to invest. Prices are bound to advance therefore profit by the increase.

A Few Samples

6 Lots extending from Constance to Nelson streets.

Price \$1,000.

3 Lots on Admiral Road. Price \$900.

1 Lot, Lyall street. Price \$300.

24 Lots, Constance and Admiral Roads (large lots).

Price \$300 each.

5 Acres, subdivided into 21 lots, with water frontage, a charming situation. Price \$6,000.

6 Acres, nice open land, sloping to south, with view of water. Price \$6,000.

4 Cottages, Admiral Road, on lots 40 x 250. Price, each, \$950; or will sell all on easy terms for \$3,500.

General Agents for The Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, and the Law Union and Crown Insurance Company.

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Telephone 30

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SHOAL BAY SUB-DIVISION

At the request of many of our clients we are sub-dividing Block E in the Municipality of Oak Bay. This property has a frontage of 500 feet on Shoal Bay and 2000 feet on Transit Ave., which is now being graded.

The well known advantages of this property and the many enquiries for the same lead us to believe that the 94 lots in this sub-division will only last a short time. Call at our office and see the plans.

OAK BAY

RESIDENTIAL ACREAGE AND LOTS

Two minutes from car. Near golf links.

Fine oak trees. Magnificent view.

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Tel. 922

Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

Stream and Wood

Written for the Colonist by H. F. Pullen

Cowichan river and lake are "it" just now. The trout are said to be giving good sport there this week. Several good catches have been made so of course others can be. There is a singular fascination about fishing in the Cowichan that one does not get from any of the local lakes. The grandeur of the scenery, the difficulty in getting there, and the size and gameness of the trout, all add zest to the sport. No one thought of taking the Prince anywhere else during his visit, even though he may perhaps have landed more fish in other waters.

Somenos lake has some good fish, and just now they are rising to a bait. A few really hot days would much improve the fly fishing everywhere.

A catch of thirty good size fish to one rod was reported from Sooke lake this week. So far the small lakes up there have not been much good, all the sport having been obtained in the big lake. Several large loads of Walloons are going up this week end.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and party are going north on the Thistle for a three weeks bear hunt. The spot chosen for this royal sport is inland from Gardiner's Inlet. The fact that such noted hunters as Messrs. Barclay and Burton are going with him makes it pretty sure that something will be doing. Mr. Burton has hunted grizzly in the Lillooet country and has some fine trophies. This is the ideal time for bear hunting. The pelts are just at their best when the bears come out of their winter holes, and they remain good for about a month. After that the hair begins to come out and they are worthless. At this time of year brun comes out to feed on the young grass which grows on the slides on the sides of the mountains. By exercising care and patience it is comparatively easy to stalk him, but there is always enough danger to make the game interesting.

The annual complaints are coming in respecting the killing of the grouse during the nesting season. Just now any child can creep up to the drum-

ming or hooting birds and they will sit quite still to be shot at. There are not enough volunteer wardens in the country. Men who care enough about the birds to report cases of law-breaking and even to go out of their way to try to catch those who do the shooting. The person who shoots grouse or pheasants now is worse than a hog and should be treated as such. One bird killed now means the destruction of one or more nests of young ones. In connection with this subject the related one always arises. How can money be raised to pay wardens who will see that the law in this respect is not broken. It remains with sportsmen to decide whether a gun license shall be imposed or not. When there is some unanimity on the subject the Government of the day, whoever they may be, will listen to the request of those who wish the imposition. It certainly seems the right thing that those who enjoy the sport should pay for its preservation and there does not seem to be any other method of doing this as easily as by a gun license. Even the poorest man, who can afford to shoot, would not find two dollars a year additional much of a burden. The extra game secured in two days hunting would easily make up the difference in the cost. If it does savor much of the Old Country there are many very worthy institutions over there, even if we do not approve of them all.

Just now the crows are nesting, raising more young scavengers and plagues. No one denies that the crows do some good, but almost everyone is equally sure that the evil he does more than counter balance the other. Among his other evil ways is that of destroying the eggs of game birds. He is also very destructive of gull's eggs. Where a colony is very large Mr. Crow dare not venture near, but when on the islands of the gulf, where the gulls breed only in moderate numbers he is often known to pass around and peck a little hole in every egg he can find. Whether he is sampling the quality of the different specimens or whether it is just done from a sense of mischief no one can say. In Van-

cover the crows became such a pest that an effort was made to destroy them, yet they seem as plentiful as ever. On one of the gulf islands a short time ago a party of visitors shot every crow they could find on the island, but on the morrow they were just as plentiful as before.

The discussion about the decreasing number of wild lilies makes us look around at the other wild flowers. As we look around we find that the lady's slipper or moccasin flower is not as plentiful as of yore. There is a good reason for its disappearance. The bulb of this dainty little flower is very near the surface. It can be quite easily dug up with a pen-knife and the flower taken up thus will last much longer than if plucked in any other way. When set in moss nothing can be prettier. The result is, they are decreasing in numbers, and the sin of it is that many of those who pull up the bulbs never take the trouble to plant them when the flowers are over blown.

EMPRESS HOTEL WORK

PROCEEDING Apace

Preparation of Power House Energetically Rushed—Inside Hotel Fittings

Work on the power house for the C. P. R.'s new hotel, the Empress, has been commenced and will be rushed to completion. No chances are to be taken on having it ready for the opening of the hotel. Everything will be hurried forward preparing the building for the machinery which is on the way, and as soon as it arrives it will be installed.

The old building of the British American company on Humboldt street is to be used, and it is on the work of refitting it that a commencement has been made. The first thing undertaken was the demolition of the two high brick chimneys, the destruction of one of which yesterday was the cause of some excitement. The workmen loosened some brick at the base and after attaching a rope to the top, the object being to pull over the chimney in the same manner as trees are felled. The idea worked splendidly, but the men in charge did not take into consideration the fact that the ground on which the brickwork would fall had only recently been filled in. When the chimney struck the ground, the impact scattered the loose earth in all directions, covering every one in the immediate neighborhood with clay and mud. The chimney buried itself in the ground, and is now lost to view. Work on the other chimney is still in progress.

The power house when completed will be most complete in every respect. It will contain not only the steam and electric plant, but also the pumping machinery, cold storage apparatus, laundry, commercial sample rooms and sleeping quarters for the help. The boiler room, engine room, and pump rooms, and the laundry and cold storage plant will be located in the basement. The portion of the first floor opening on Humboldt street will be used for sample rooms, and the rear portion for sleeping quarters for the help. A portion of the second floor will also be fitted up for the latter purpose.

Most of the machinery is now on the way, including the engines and the dynamos. Two out of the three boilers required have already been delivered from local makers, and the third is in course of construction. Each of them is of 150 horsepower. There will be three dynamos, each of 75 kilowatts power. Room has been provided for another boiler and another dynamo.

The plans for the main stairway of the hotel have at last been definitely decided upon, the work on them will be started at once. They will be of white oak, and are being manufactured in Victoria. Now that the matter of the stairway has been decided, work will be pushed ahead on the rotunda which was being held back until this was settled. Everything is now in shape to rush construction work on the whole building.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT SYNOD MEETING

Action Taken on Several Overtures Next—Meeting in Vancouver

New Westminster, May 3.—After devotional services an overture from the presbytery of Victoria seeking the abolition of the bilinguist system in connection with the meetings of the synod was voted down, and the next meeting was appointed to be held on the first Wednesday of May, 1908, in St. John's church, Vancouver.

Overtures asking the general assembly to appoint a superintendent of foreign missions in the west were transmitted simpler.

The presbyteries of Kamloops and Westminster both submitted overtures asking that another superintendent of home missions be appointed to share the growing work of Dr. Hardman. These overtures were endorsed by the synod and transmitted to the assembly.

The committee on university education reported that the work assigned to it had been performed and that the legislature at its late session had passed a bill setting apart a large section of the public domain as an endowment of a provincial university.

Fraternal greetings were received from Rev. W. H. Barraclough, representing the Ministerial association of New Westminster; Rev. Dr. Rugg, of the Baptist church; Rev. Dr. Sippell, president of the Methodist conference. These brethren were afterwards asked to sit as corresponding members of the synod.

The Sabbath school report submitted by the Rev. J. A. Logan, convener of the committee, showed on the whole a very decided increase, although the two presbyteries decreases were noted. The general secretary of Sabbath schools, Rev. J. C. Robertson, is to visit the synod this summer and hold conferences on Sabbath school work at various centres. The matter of a Sabbath school secretary for the synod was sent down to presbyteries for their consideration.

Rev. J. D. Gillam presented the report on young people's societies. It would seem that a vast sphere for work among the young people of the synod remains yet to be occupied. An excellent review of the life and work of the church was given by the Rev. J. M. Millar, of Nanaimo. This report, so full of the most vital matter, led to a most earnest discussion, although the time was all too short for the full examination of facts and tendencies therein noted.

The home mission report was given in by Rev. G. A. Wilson, who reviewed the growth of the work since the erection of the late synod of British Columbia and Alberta. He outlined the present needs and indicated some of the difficulties and discouragements as well as the encouragements of this great work.

To meet the growing needs of this work the presbyteries of the synod were urged to raise this year the following sums: Victoria, \$1,500; New Westminster, \$3,500; Kamloops, \$1,000; Kootenay, \$750; total, \$6,750.

Dr. Inglis, the medical missionary at Telegraph Creek, in a few graphic sentences told the story of his romantic mission at the head of the Stikine. He was followed by Mr. W. J. Allen, of Quessnell.

SAFETY

General Funston at a dinner in San Francisco cited an example of great presence of mind.

"In the height of the disorder here," he said, "a mob was looting a big grocery, when a band of soldiers arrived on the scene.

"One thief has seized two hams, and was about to make off with one under each arm, when he ran plump into an officer.

"Placing the hams in the officer's arms, he said peremptorily: 'Take care of these, my man, or the first thing you know they will be stolen.'—New York Tribune.

Teachers' Institute

A meeting of the executive of the Victoria Teachers' Institute will be held tomorrow (Monday) afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. committee rooms. As matters of importance are to be dealt with, all members of the executive are asked to be present.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE

400 feet waterfront, 7 1-2 acres, situated on the east side of lake, 1 house and 1 cottage, good garden, near E. & N. Railway. Terms.

Price \$5000

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 Fort Street

Victoria, B. C.

DALLAS ROAD

10 roomed house and two large lots on best part of Dallas Road: fronting sea—magnificent view of Olympic Mountains, Sooke Hills, Straits, and all shipping entering harbour. Lofty rooms very handsomely decorated. Bathroom fitted with porcelain, lined bath and all modern conveniences. Two staircases. Large kitchen. Butler's pantry fitted with sink, hot and cold water. Splendid garden in front, large garden and excellent croquet lawn at back.

Price \$6500 Cash

MATSON & COLES

TELEPHONE 65.

23-25 BROAD STREET

P. O. BOX 167.

**AN INVESTMENT PAYING TEN PER CENT.
MUST APPEAL TO INVESTORS**

We have TWO Modern Seven-Roomed Houses in James Bay District which will pay that rate and give the purchaser a good chance for a fine profit. We will sell the two for **\$3,200.00.** SEE THEM WITHOUT DELAY.

L. U. Conyers & Co., 18 View St.

Agents: MANITOBA ASSURANCE COMPANY

National Finance Co., Ltd.
SOME SNAPS

NIAGARA ST.—Choice lot on car line	\$1,200
OAK BAY AVE.—Corner lot; decided snap.....	\$950
GARBALLY RD.—DUNEDIN ST.—Two lots	\$1,350
FORT ST.—Two lots; each	\$525
St. ANDREWS ST.....	\$1,000
McBRIDE AVE.—Two lots; each	\$950

EASY TERMS

**THESE LOTS ARE BELOW MARKET VALUE AND IT
 WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE**

CALL AT
35 YATES STREET
 Phone 1363. P. O. Box 275

Canavan & Mannell
MINES AND TIMBER
33 and 35 Five Sisters' Block. Telephone 1399

Building Lots
FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Elford St. Phone 1140

**EAT
NEMO
AND
LIVE**

ing his opinion that the patient would recover. This was about 1 o'clock, and Jones immediately hastened to Patrick's house and reported the conv.

only \$600.
BELMONT AVE.—A few choice building sites for \$1,000 each.
JAMES BAY—Fine large lots with in ten minutes walk of the post office, \$750.
HOUSES
SPLENDID ALL MODERN EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE—On Richmond Street, Stable and Workshop. Lot 60 x 125. A number of nice fruit bearing trees. Only \$300.
JAMES BAY—Near the Park, lot 65 x 105, with five roomed cottage. Price \$1800.
ACREAGE
PORTAGE INLET—93 acres choice land, about 30 under cultivation. Whole property subdivided in small blocks for reselling. Cheaply sold property on the market today. Price \$25,000.
 We have a number of small places close to city suitable for gardens or fruit farms.

10 BROAD STREET
Phone 1407

"It was clear that Rice's death would not occur before Monday, assuming he might live to pay over the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The success of the conspiracy demanded that Rice should die that night.

"Jones' story is that Patrick supplied him with some pills which was to be mixed with powdered ammonia and diluted in water, on the theory that it was preferable to chloroform

**VANCOUVER ISLAND
REAL ESTATE CO.**

ST CHARLES ST.—Fine residence, modern in every respect. With 2 acres of land. Price \$15,000; terms.

CRAIGFLOWER RD.—Modern 8 roomed house and 2 lots, good stable; splendid view of city. Price \$12,000; terms.

SOUTH TURNER ST.—A desirable 1 roomed residence and 2½ lots, fine garden, swimming pool, and car garage on beach. Price \$6,000; terms.

gentleman called at the house with cakes and wine, to see him. The elevator man rang the bell of Mr. Rice, and upon answering the door he received no response, and the ladies much disappointed, went away. While the bell was ringing, Jones was waiting in the hall, and when the door opened until the cone saturated with chloroform, which he had placed over the

"In point of fact Jones was never quite sure himself whether the bell was not the creation of his own overwrought brain. At the end of half an hour he returned to the bedroom, removed the cone from Rice's face, and saw that the man was dead. After scrubbing the sponge and the towel in the kitchen range he opened the win-

downs, straightened the rooms out,
called the elevator man to take him to
Patrick that Rice was dead."

Velvet Skin, Soft and Clear

What one or two applications of Dr.
Chase's Ointment will do for rough,
chapped, inflamed skin is almost
wonderful as is the complete cure

of eczema by its persistent use. By its healing, soothing and antiseptic influence, or, rather, Chinese quackery, cures chafing and skin diseases and eruptions and leaves the skin clear, soft and velvety.

FAMILY BRAINSTORMS

A queer case of collective temporary mental aberration of which an entire

Family were the victims, is reported from Le Mans as having occurred at Bellevilliers, on the borders of the Sarthe and Orne departments. A family of six persons had made their millinery and haberdashery at Le Mans, after all abandoned themselves to extraordinary freaks. One woman spent the whole afternoon washing her

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

IN PREPARATION FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH

A Few Selections of the Newest Goods Opened Up Yesterday

New Arrivals Opened Up Yesterday

The very latest styles are seen in the
Ladies' New Tailored Coats
Just received

Just arrived.—The newest and most novel creations of the foremost fashionable men tailors for Women's Garments, showing the latest productions from the clever hand of the tailor. They embody all the graceful designs so popular this season. The descriptions that follow will demonstrate very forcibly the lowness of prices.

LADIES' COVERT CLOTH COAT, hip length, tight fitting back, loose front, stitched straps over shoulder, giving the new broad effect; full sleeve with cuff. Price ...\$13.50
LADIES' BOX BACK COAT, 27 inches long, covert cloth, full sleeves with cuff; outside pockets, and trimming of stitched straps. Price \$11.50 and \$9.50
LADIES' COAT in cream linen 7-8 length; full bias back, 3-4 length sleeve with deep cuff, collar, cuff, front and bottom of coat elaborately trimmed with linen braid. Price \$20.00
LADIES' BOX BACK COAT, hip length, double breasted with fancy buttons; color light grey duck with velvet collar and cuff outside pockets. Price \$12.50

Dept. E. (2nd Floor) Whitewear Dept. is showing the newest and latest in
Children's and Misses' White Dresses
Children's and Misses' Sailor Suits

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES in duck, pique and lawn, ranging price; from two years to sixteen years.
WHITE LAWN DRESSES, made with wide hem at bottom of skirt, and deep row of narrow tucking, full tucked waist with wide embroidery down front; long sleeve finished with a cuff of embroidery edged with lace. Price \$2.50
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SAILOR SUITS from ten to seventeen years in all the newest shades, blue, brown and checks; also Children's Dresses from two to eight years in Buster Brown Style.

Charming New Arrivals for the Boy
(Men's Clothing Dept.)

A complete range of new summer goods of particularly high grade character moderately priced

BOYS' WASH SUITS AND BLOUSES IN BUSTER BROWN AND RUSSIAN Styles all the newest patterns in stripes, etc., with detachable collars and cuffs. Prices range from \$3.50 down to \$1.00
BOYS' SAILOR SUITS—A splendid assortment, with long and short pants, detachable collars and cuffs. Made in best white duck. Prices range from \$2.75 down to \$1.50
BOYS' FANCY BLOUSES—A capital variety. In all the new shades of crash and linens, embroidered collars and cuffs, very pretty designs. Prices range from \$1.50 down to 75c.
BOYS' CREAM SERGE WASHING TAMS, improved style, detachable washable covers. H. M. S. bands. Prices \$1.00, 75c. and 50c.
BOYS' DRILL TAMS, detachable for laundering; colors, sky, blue and white. Prices 50c. and 25c.
BOYS' GALATEA CRASH SAILOR HATS with H. M. S. bands. Each 50c.

New Dress Trimmings Just In
As follows:

Drop Ornaments in white and black.
Beautiful Jet Trimmings in narrow and wide drop effects.
White Chiffon Applique, all widths and prices.
A Fine Assortment of Colored Chiffon Trimmings, Persian effects.
Narrow Fancy Frill Braids, all colors.
Good Line of Cheap Fancy Gimps, all colors.
Splendid Line of Black Braid Trimmings, all widths and prices.
Fine Lot of White Silk Trimmings in Medalion Effect, all prices.
White Battenberg Medallion Trimmings in white beautiful designs.

Sanitol Tooth Paste Just Received

A preferred form of dentifrice. It contains the remarkable antiseptic and oxidizing properties of Sanitol, is smooth, and of the pungent, refreshing fragrance of blended mint. Sanitol Tooth Paste is noted for keeping gold fillings well polished and by its use absolutely cleans the teeth and obviates tooth troubles.
Sanitol Tooth Paste; in tube 20c

Ladies' Wash Suits Go On Sale Tomorrow

A consignment of travelers' samples enables us to offer these very desirable Suits at such remarkably reduced figures. They do not deteriorate by frequent laundering; retaining their smart and dressy appearance. For the 24th these are offered very opportunely. A comparison of prices and description follow:

Regular price, \$3.00. Tomorrow \$1.50
Regular price, \$5.75. Tomorrow \$2.50
Regular price, \$7.50. Tomorrow \$3.50

LADIES' WHITE LAWN SHIRT WAIST SUITS, blouse tucked with strap of insertion between tucks; full pleated skirt. Regular \$3.00

Monday \$1.50

SHIRT WAIST SUIT made of natural color Irish linen; the waist is trimmed with two rows of insertion and box pleat effect down centre; skirt is made with box pleats forming panel effect down front.

Regular \$7.50; Monday \$3.50

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS made in fine quality brilliantine; colors light and dark blue, grey, green and cream; front of waist made with box pleat down centre with three wide tucks at each side; skirt is seven gored with panel front effect. Regular \$7.50;

Monday \$3.50

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUIT in good quality of white lawn, blouse with fancy embroidery front and tucks; skirt seven gore with inverted pleat at each seam.

Regular \$5.75; Monday \$2.50

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUIT made of printed lawn; colors, blue, brown, green, and grey; the waist is trimmed with two rows of insertion and tucking, back tucked; skirt with embroidery trimmings and side pleats.

Regular \$5.75; Monday \$2.50

LADIES' CREAM LUSTRE SHIRT WAIST SUIT, blouse with double box pleat down centre and small tucks at each side; skirt is seven gore style made with inverted pleat ending in open pleat all around.

Regular \$7.50; Monday \$2.50

NEW
WALLPAPERS

THE MOST COMPLETE AND UP-TO-THE-MINUTE DECORATING
ORGANIZATION IN THE WEST

NEW
BURLAPS



WILL give you a positive guarantee of satisfaction when in conference respecting some entirely new and original scheme of decoration. Spencer's will supply the ideas and furnish the materials for carrying them out. The best equipped organization of house decorators and painters is a concern that can be depended upon to give you genuine service at the right price, whether in art decorations, painting, graining, papering, wall tinting, etc., etc.



NEW
MOULDINGS

FOR AUTHORITY IN ALL MATTERS RELATING TO HOUSE-PAINTING,
PAPER-HANGING AND DECORATING, PHONE 431

LOW
PRICES

THREE DAYS MORE AND THE OFFER CLOSES

BRUSSELS CARPET WEEK AN AVOWED SUCCESS

BEST BODY BRUSSELS
selling for

98c

Regular Values \$1.25, \$1.35
and \$1.40

TO-MORROW and succeeding two days the remainder of an enormous stock of Best Body Brussels assembled from the best manufacturers, **WILL BE SOLD AT THIS REMARKABLE FIGURE.** THE REASON WHY we are enabled to offer this comprehensive, and in many instances exclusive, assortments at such a price is quite simple. The orders we placed with the manufacturers secured very gratifying discounts, consequently we take pleasure in placing such unprecedented values before our friends and patrons!

OVER THIRTY DESIRABLE PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM

in fawns, greens, blues, reds and greys in 3-4 bopies and 5-8 borders, regular values \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.40

UNTIL WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT per yard
Special display on Broad Street

98 Cents

"Nairn of World Wide Repute," for the Best in Linoleums

Just Received over 50 pieces of Nairn's celebrated inlaid Linoleums

In Orientals, Tiles, Art Nouveau and Florals. Many entirely new and exclusive designs. The famous inlaid Linoleums have an unassailable reputation for standing the hardest wear, the designs being, as is well-known, worked through to the basis of construction, therefore continued use makes no impression upon its original appearance. We have three qualities at per square yard, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 85c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

New Arrivals Opened Up Yesterday

The very latest styles are seen in the
Ladies' New Tailored Coats
Just received

Just arrived.—The newest and most novel creations of the foremost fashionable men tailors for Women's Garments, showing the latest productions from the clever hands of the tailor. They embody all the graceful designs so popular this season. The descriptions that follow will demonstrate very forcibly the lowness of prices.

LADIES' WHITE LINEN COAT, 7-8 length full bias back, loose front, three shoulder capes, full sleeves with deep cuff, inlaid collar of black linen; cuffs and shoulder capes also piped with black, outside pockets. Price \$25.00

LADIES' LINEN COAT in deep cream; full sleeve with deep cuff; three shoulder capes piped with green; collar of fancy braid; full bias back, 7-8 length. Price \$25.00

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH TWEED COAT in dark grey, box back, double breasted with fancy buttons; full sleeve with deep cuff; velvet collar; outside pockets. Price \$12.50

LADIES' TWEED COAT in brown and grey, 7-8 length, box back, double breasted with stitched straps over shoulder; full sleeve with cuff; stitched pockets and button trimming. Price \$20.00

New styles portrayed in recent arrivals found in the Dress Goods Dept.

Latest Arrivals in Summer Suitings
Large assortment of latest novelties

In medium and light weight suitings. Prices per yard from \$1.75 down to 75c.
EXCLUSIVE DRESS PATTERNS in French and English Tweeds, and Silk and Wool Fabrics, in latest London and Paris Styles. Prices for Dress Patterns \$17.50, \$15.00, \$12.50, \$10.50, and \$9.00

Cream Goods for Summer Gowns and Costumes

Serge, Panama, Poplin, Lustre, Voile, Eolienne, Crepe de Chine, etc.; all prices per yard from \$1.75 to 50c.
COLOR MOHAIRS—Navy, brown, grey, fawn, etc, per yard \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c. and 50c.
SPOT CREPE DE CHINE in navy, resida, biscuit, bluet, resida and helio, per yd. \$1.25
CREPELLE, all wool, in helio, bluet, light navy, fawn, resida, purple and three shades grey, per yard \$1.00

Some New and Choice Arrivals
To be seen in the Silk Dept.

FANCY LOUISINNE SILKS—Grey and white fancy stripes; navy and white fancy stripes. A full assortment of colors; 20 inch. per yard \$1.25
FRENCH FANCY TAFFETA SILKS—Narrow and wide fancy stripes and broche; a beautiful assortment; about 25 pieces in all; 21-inch, per yard \$1.50
NEW CHECKS and STRIPES—A full range of colors both light and dark; 25 pieces in all; 20-inch, per yard 50c.
FANCY LOUISINNE SILKS—White ground with fancy stripe and check; pink ground with fancy stripe and check; resida ground with fancy stripe and check; grey ground with fancy stripe and check; sky ground with fancy stripe and check; navy ground with fancy stripe and check; fawn ground with fancy stripe and check; white ground with navy stripe and check; 20-inch. Per yd. \$7.00
FRENCH TAFFETA SILKS—Narrow pin stripes in all leading colors; 20-inch. Per yard \$1.00

Most Magnificent Display of Choice New Parasols

We have a perfectly rich assortment to select from. Our special purchase enables us to offer uncommonly good values. Observe the window exhibit on Government street. We append below a few prices. We have a wide range to please the most critical taste and satisfy whatever grade of means.

\$1.75 for Plain Silk Parasol, all colors.
\$2.50 for Plain Cream Silk Parasol.
\$2.00 for Plain Pongee Silk Parasol.
\$2.75 for Black and White Plaid Parasol in colors and striped.
\$3.75 for Fancy Plaid Parasol in colors.
\$5.00 for White Linen Parasol, eyelet work.
\$10.00 to \$20.00 for Fancy Silks, trimmed and lined in chiffon, exquisitely embroidered.

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

THE CITY'S FUTURE

Victoria Destined to Become a Great Industrial Centre

Dear — In my last letter to you I attempted a description of the impressive scene which greets the visitor at the gateway of the city of Victoria. The quantity of Tourist Association literature which I sent you will be ample in conveying an adequate idea of the general scenic attractions of the place, so in this I will confine myself to telling you something of the business conditions prevailing here, the characteristics of the people and the outlook.

Just now Victoria is in the throes of a miniature real estate boom. This is as far as I am able to ascertain, mainly due to the fact that very recently a conviction seized a large number of the shrewdest investors of the Northwest that Vancouver Island's day for development had arrived and that Victoria, as the capital city and the most important place of residence on the coast, must take a leading place in the march of progress. Thus it came about that one morning Victoria awakened to find itself invaded by the irrepressible real estate investor and his agent, with the result that property values increased almost in a night in many instances, treble what they were previously—and the end is not yet.

A majority of the real estate offices in the city—and they are to be found by the dozens on all the principal streets—are conducted by those who took part in either the boom in the early part of the century or in the boom in the early part of the century or in the boom in the early part of the century.

I have met since I came here a number of the shrewdest investors from Winnipeg, and they assure me that the favor in which Victoria is now universally regarded as a field for speculation is not in any sense spurious or ephemeral—on the contrary, that the good times are only beginning, and I can well believe this to be true, when I learn, for instance, that Vancouver Island, on which Victoria holds the commanding position, is larger in area than Wales, possesses illimitable natural resources of the first order—coal, timber, iron, gold, copper fisheries and agricultural land—and with it all is a veritable terra incognita. Remember, too, in this connection, that the island, in its position on the Pacific seaboard, in the estimation of experts in the science of transportation, outclasses all other sections in its strategic value for the location of terminal points with which to command the vast volume of traffic to the Orient—that Hercules on the other side of the Pacific who has just aroused himself from his long sleep and is preparing to don western clothes and eat western food.

As it is true that "the onlooker sees most of the game," so it is that Victorians themselves were the last to become aware of what the trend of events meant; for, when a few months ago the optimistic men from the northwest poured in and commenced buying up land in every direction, the staid Victorian somewhat resented this rude jostling, and would tell you with a wise shake of the head and a shrug of the shoulders that "It can't last; it can't last."

But this pessimism was only temporary and has given place to a cheery optimism which now permeates all classes—there being now none to be found who are not strong in the conviction that prosperity has commenced to smile upon them in real earnest.

I have heard some speculators from our section of the country complain that Victorians are acting unwisely in some instances in raising the prices of their properties beyond all reason, contending that in this way capital will be driven from the country and the place get a "black eye." I can hardly see the force of this reasoning, of course I can agree that there is a limit in the process of inflating values, to go beyond which would be the height of foolishness; but I do not as yet see anything of this sort. As a rule when you find an outside investor making a complaint on this kind, you are sure to find him admitting that the Victorian whose property he would like to buy at his (the investor's) price, has been a shrewder than he thought. What this disappointed investor is objecting to is the other fellow doing the inflating.

Nine times out of ten, when the future of Victoria is alluded to, one hears it contended that it can be nothing more than a residential city and tourist resort, and some of the leading citizens are occasionally heard giving public utterance to such sentiments. I am quite convinced that this is a most curious misconception of the true position of the city. The exceptionally important position Vancouver Island occupies on the Pacific seaboard in connection with the development of the great transportation projects of the future. Well, even now there are whisperings in high places, that the city is destined to be the seat of the nation's progress, are tantamount to a declaration that before a very long period has elapsed this island will be the arena in which will be fought out the battles of the giants of the railway world for the control of the island and of British Columbia, and this once accomplished Victoria will be one of the most favorably located cities on the continent for the home of huge industrial enterprises. No one with a knowledge of the island's tremendous natural resources can for a moment doubt this. I say it is simply ignorance and stupidity which suggest that this city is destined to be a residential centre and a residential centre only.

But Victorians in the past have been very slow to endorse anything, I remarked on this to a friend of mine yesterday, and what he said in reply was quite new to me, and worth re-

Second of a Series of Letters From a Resident of Victoria—Horse Training Centre of the Northwest—How to Train a Race Horse—The Morgan Strain

peating. He said: "Why, the curse of Victoria has been its prosperity." I stood aghast at this. "It is true," he continued. "If people here were compelled to 'get in and dig', to use a vulgarism, the town would have made much more progress than it has. The dominant class in the city—those who in the past controlled public opinion—were so thoroughly satisfied with themselves and all the world that they saw no need to disturb themselves with thoughts of growth and expansion. They would not, of course say so in many words, but if approached in regard to a project for advancement and upbuilding of the town, they would take an attitude which plainly meant: 'Why bother us? We don't wish to be disturbed. We have cosy homes, the climate is delightful, the scenery is grand, the clubs comfortable—why should we concern ourselves with your schemes for the advancement of Victoria? With us the millennium is here.'"

Of course there could be no reply to that sort of argument. But, happily, all is changed now. The true Western spirit of progress is in the air and everybody is seized with a determination to take advantage of the golden opportunity which a generous fate has strewn in the path of this beautiful isle of the sea.

SEEAEGEE.

lead one to suppose he was the wonder of the age in which he lived, and would be to future generations. These writers had one solid fact upon which to found their assertions and panegyrics: Justice Morgan was dead. They were aware that only a few meagre facts regarding his history and breeding were known, and it was easier to accept their assertions as facts than disprove them.

The most laudatory biographer of Justin Morgan was D. C. Linsley, and his description of the horse will satisfy every one who has given the breeding and characteristics of the various families of the horse any attention, that what has been said above regarding the horse is borne out by his most enthusiastic historian. Mr. Linsley thus describes him:

"His color was dark bay, with black legs, mane and tail. He had no white hairs on him. His mane and tail were coarse and heavy, but not so massive as has sometimes been described: the hair of both was straight and not inclined to curl. His head was good, not extremely small, but lean and bony, the face straight, forehead broad,

very hardy, with a bold eye, the best of legs and feet, heavy manes and tails and some long hair around the fetlock and extending up the back of legs. They can be seen today around Montreal and Quebec, and are highly prized. If a thoroughbred stallion was bred to one of these French-Canadian mares we should expect the colt to have the conformation, gait and individual characteristics ascribed to Justin Morgan, and we believe that the most successful way to revive the true Justin Morgan type would be to breed in that way.

But the most peculiar part of Mr. Linsley's description of Justin Morgan is in reference to his style and action. One part practically contradicts another. For instance, he says: "Although he raised his feet but little, he never stumbled." Compare that statement with the next sentence: "His proud, bold and fearless style of movement, and his vigorous, untiring action, have, perhaps never been surpassed." How could a horse that raised his feet but little have a proud, bold and fearless style of movement? Boldness of action must come from

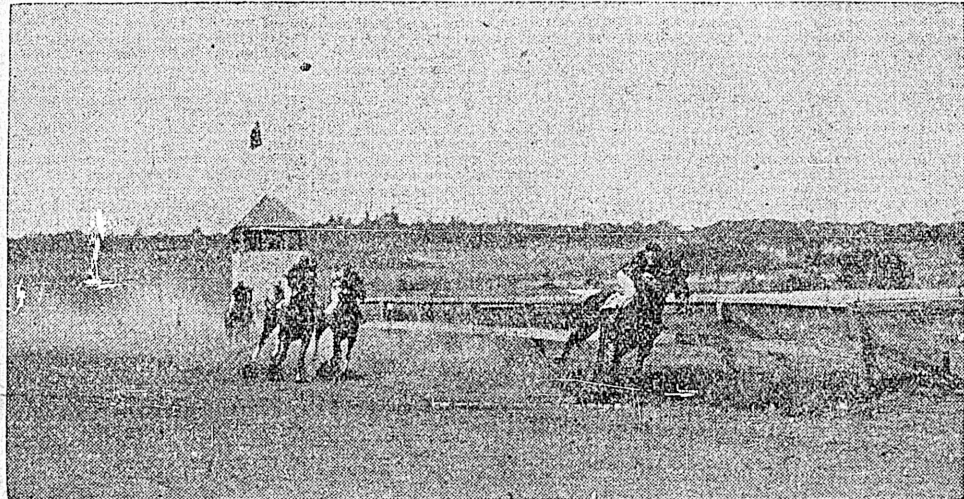
Ethan Allen, Magna Charta, Royal Fearnought, Western Fearnought and several sons of Hill's Black Hawk. Nearly all these horses were fine animals, showing style and good action, and Ethan Allen had great speed for those days. There was no resemblance in these horses to each other—no special type—nor did any one of them, with the possible exception of Magna, show any resemblance to the accepted description of Justin Morgan. In every instance they had finer finish, were larger and heavier, and in most respects of a superior type to the founder of the family. The Black Hawks especially were handsome animals, glossy black in color, 15 hands or over in height, rather long bodied and very lithe and graceful. It is a remarkable fact, however, that the get of these stallions, so far as I could learn, never equalled their sires in appearance, so the blood was bred out, Hambletonian and Mambrino blood supplanting it.

Ethan Allen was a very handsome horse, standing 15 hands, and probably weighing over 1,000 pounds in stud condition. He had a rather long body, well turned quarters, very smooth over the coupling, but his body, owing to his short round barrel, did not appear to be deep enough to give him endurance. He had beautiful action at the trot, not unlike Nelson's, and looked very handsome when at full speed. Ethan Allen's sire was Hill's Black Hawk, and his dam was a grey mare with a great reputation as a trotter, but of unknown breeding. Ethan Allen may be rightly regarded as the leading sire of the Morgan family, tracing through Hill's Black Hawk and Sherman Morgan to Justin Morgan. As the dams of Hill's Black and Sherman Morgan were of unknown blood, and all that is known of the dam of Ethan Allen is that she was a gray mare of good size and an excellent roadster, it can readily be seen that the unknown blood in Ethan Allen which amounted to six times as much as that of Sherman Morgan must have exercised a commanding influence upon his make-up and characteristics.

Ethan Allen's greatest son was Daniel Lambert, a most impressive sire, whose get had both speed and quality, as well as the ability to breed on. In looking up his breeding we finally come to the first one of the family with a dam whose breeding was known.

Rochester, N.Y., is asserted to have eight per cent of the blood of Justin Morgan. His sire was a son of Rutland Morgan by Hale's Green Mountain Morgan. His dam was by the Churchill's Horse, a son of Hill's Black Hawk. White River Morgan was a very handsome horse, showing quality and character, and he proved an excellent sire. His get are at the head of a number of breeding farms, and two were imported by the Mexican government to use in the stud.

In concluding this article I may say that while I cannot find any Morgans of the original type in existence, the name is carried by a class of horses far superior in all respects to that type. All talk, therefore, of reviving the original type is nonsense. It would be a movement backward and the result, if the end in view could be accomplished, would, in my opinion, prove worthless when placed in competition with the best types of the modern Morgan. This is the class of horses the government agents should pattern from and let Justin Morgan and his mystic memories rest in peace. —Rural Magazine.



Jockeys Giving Racers a Trying Out Spin at the Victoria Park

MORGAN HORSES

A Vermont Breed of Old-Time Glory and Prominence

In any attempt to discuss the Morgan horse, the writer is at once confronted with the difficulty of separating ascertained facts from purely imaginative, but generally accepted, oracles, so that his labors and researches are apt to end in more or less unsatisfactory results. It is apparent upon very slight investigation that much of the glamor which surrounds the history of Justin Morgan, the founder of the family, comes from the fact that there was no method in use at that time for keeping the record of the breeding or history of any horse, excepting, of course, the English thoroughbred. All we know, therefore, about Justin Morgan, is based upon a few facts, various legends, and untraced rumors. They may all be authentic could their origin be ascertained, but that is a matter of impossibility.

There is no doubt but that a large part of the halo of glory that surrounds Justin Morgan must be attributed to the condition of the horse stock of the country at the time he was alive. Horse breeding upon a scientific basis was practically unknown in the New England States, except in Massachusetts. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, there had been considerable attention paid by wealthy citizens to the importation, breeding and improvement of the English thoroughbred for racing purposes, and race courses were in operation in all the States named, as well as in some others south of Mason and Dixon's line. But in New England the Puritan idea of horse racing excluded it entirely, and the only tests of speed known in these States was when two citizens so far forgot their inherited prejudices against such sport as to run their horses, generally ridden by the owners, against each other on the public highway. It was in such tests as these that Justin Morgan gained his fame. It will readily be understood that winning in such contests against a class of horses without breeding or training, while looked upon at the time as meritorious performances, would not entitle him to the slightest consideration at any time in the past fifty years. It is not unfair, therefore, to draw the conclusion that Justin Morgan's fame rests far more upon the lack of merit of his antagonists than upon his own abilities. He was the best of a lot of nondescripts, and to that extent, and no more, he should have recognition.

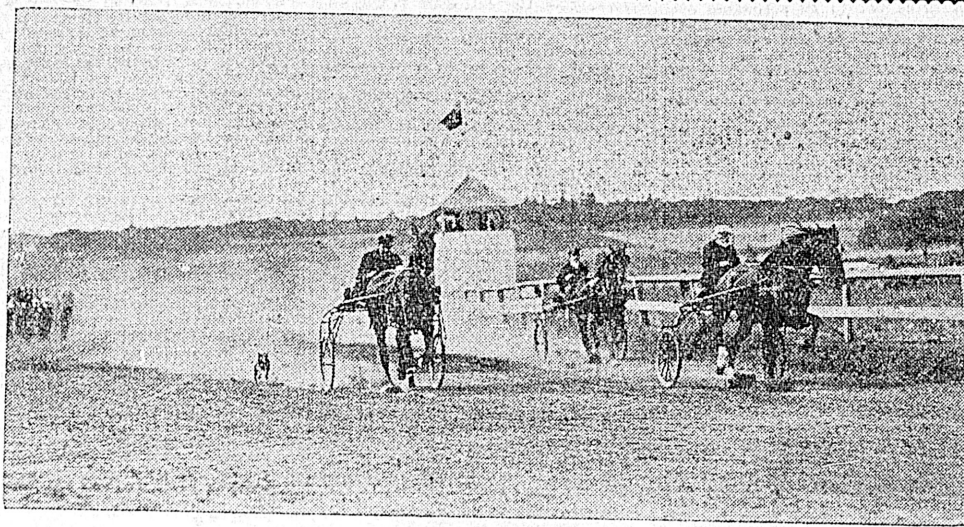
In recent years some entertaining and voluminous writers have taken up the task of proving the wonderful achievements of Justin Morgan, and have filled in a word picture that would

cars small and fine, but set rather wide apart. His eyes were medium sized, very dark and prominent, with a spirited but pleasant expression, and showed no white around the edge of the lid. His nostrils were very large, the muzzle small, and the lips close and firm. His back and legs were perhaps his most noticeable points. The former was very short, the shoulder blades and hip bones being very long and oblique, and the loins exceedingly broad and muscular. His body was rather long, round and deep, close ribbed up; chest deep and wide, with the breast bone projecting a good deal in front. His legs were short, close jointed, thin, but very wide, hard and free from meat, with muscles that were remarkably large for a horse of his size, and this superabundance of muscle exhibited itself at every step. His hair was short, and at almost all seasons soft and glossy. He had a little long hair about the fetlocks, and for two or three inches above the fetlocks on the back side of the legs: the rest of the limbs were entirely free from it. His feet were small but well shaped, and he was in every respect perfectly sound and free from blemish. He was a very fast walker. In trotting his gait was low and smooth, and his step short and nervous; he was not what in these days would be called fast, and we think it doubtful if he could trot a mile much within four minutes, though it is claimed by many he could trot it in three. Although he raised his feet but little he never stumbled. His proud, bold and fearless style of movement, and his vigorous, untiring action, have, perhaps, never been surpassed. His height was about fourteen hands, and his weight 900 pounds.

Consider this description of Justin Morgan, and see if his breeding, as given below, would be likely to produce such a horse.

Sire, True Briton. By Lloyd's Traveller, son of Morton's imported Traveller and imported Jennie Cameron, thence running on the dam's side to Babraham by Godolphin Arabian, and out of a mare by Bolton Starling, she out of a mare by Godolphin Arabian. Dam of Justin Morgan by Diamond, by Churchill's Wildair, by Cade, by Godolphin Arabian.

Practically this pedigree would make Justin Morgan a thoroughbred, but would his confirmation ever be recognized as such? He was a pony built horse of fourteen hands, with coarse mane and tail, and long hairs on his fetlocks and the back of his legs. These are indisputable evidences of cold blood, and draft blood at that. The breeding of Justin Morgan's dam has always been in dispute, some contending during his life time that she was a French-Canadian mare. The French-Canadian horse is really a diminutive Percheron, its size being reduced by short fare and hard work. These horses have the short, trappy get ascribed to Justin Morgan, are



Finish of an Exciting Trotting Heat at the Driving Park

raising his feet high, and folding the knee to accomplish this. It is the action breeders of the Hackney have been striving for these many years, and it is the action Justin Morgan would naturally have if he had a French-Canadian mare for dam.

Let us now consider Justin Morgan as a sire. He had a large number of colts, but of these only three showed any ability as sires. These were Sherman Morgan, Woodbury Morgan and Bulrush Morgan. Of these Sherman Morgan became the most noted through his descendants. His dam was a chestnut mare of good size and high spirited, claimed to be of Spanish blood, that is descended from Moorish horses known as Barbs. Sherman Morgan is described as a chestnut horse, slightly under fourteen hands and weighing 925 pounds. Neither Bulrush Morgan nor Woodbury Morgan had dams of known breeding, yet their dams are referred to as good animals, showing signs of high breeding. As these three sons are acknowledged to be the best of Justin Morgan's get, is it not a logical inference that their superiority as sires may be ascribed to the good quality of their dams? They had as much of the blood of Justin Morgan—50 per cent of each—and the manner in which these three stallions outranked all other sons of their sire, seems ample justification for that conclusion.

Nearly every writer who refers to the Morgan horse gets enthusiastic over the "old Morgan type." From 1853 to the present time the writer has had opportunities to compare a number of "Morgan" stallions. These included Hale's Green Mountain Morgan,

She was a handsome chestnut mare named Fanny Cook, sired by Abdallah, of the Trotting Register, the sire of Hambletonian 10. Her dam was by Stockholm's American Star, by Duroc, a thoroughbred son of imported Diomed, the winner of the first English Derby. As Abdallah I. was by Mambrino, also a thoroughbred, it will be seen that Fanny Cook was practically a thoroughbred. This mare bred to Ethan Allen, who could not have had more than 25 per cent of the blood of Justin Morgan, produced the greatest sire of the Morgan family, and which did not have more than 12½ per cent of Justin Morgan's blood. That this 12½ per cent could dominate the other 87 per cent of unknown and thoroughbred blood, could only be asserted by a confirmed Morgan fanatic, with whom it would be useless to argue.

We have not space in this article to take up the breeding of the other two noted sons of Justin Morgan—Bulrush Morgan and Woodbury Morgan—but the results obtained would be very close to those noted in the case of Sherman Morgan, the grandsire of Ethan Allen.

It is my opinion that the modern Morgan horse is superior in all respects to Justin Morgan or his sons. They are larger, more highly organized, faster and in every way an improvement upon the original type. The breeders who have held fast to this family have certainly improved it both in appearance and usefulness. A 14-hand pony, such as Justin Morgan was, would not be noticed in a ring containing such horses as Ethan Allen, Daniel Lambert, or White River Morgan. White River Morgan, long at the head of the Bayside Stud, near

horse should never be irritated and the trainer should at once set about getting his entire confidence. The nervous horse will not last and race as long as the more quiet one. His training should be more severe, that is, he should be jogged further, but as slow as possible. He should be taught something he does not know. He knows how to go fast, even to the extent of becoming a "puller" if proper care is not exercised. An open bridge should always be used, and as a rule, a leather bit, for, if the mouth becomes sore, trouble begins at once, as he will go to pulling. Nervous horses should be jogged slowly twice a day or may be ridden under a saddle. The jogging should be done quietly and not at a time when there are many horses on the track or road. Training in the early morning and during the quiet of evening obviates the presence of other horses, and being somewhat cooler, the horse does not become hot and excitable. The disposition of the groom should also be considered, as he must be as kind and gentle as the trainer. Cooling food should be fed, and every precaution taken to afford the horse comfort and rest.

The dull, sluggish horse should be trained in directly opposite manner. He should always be bridled with blinds, and his work should consist of fewer miles, but at a snappy gait. He should be kept going, but not so far as to cause him to tire. He should be worked in company during the heat of the day; this will encourage and give him more ambition. During his work arrange for him to win his heats under a drive. His work should be of a snappy order; never let an opportunity slip to brush him with another horse, especially if he is able to win.

A TRAINING CENTRE

Victoria the Mecca of Horsemen of the Northwest

The action of the British Columbia Agricultural Association in rushing the improvement work on the race track at the Driving Park is meeting with universal approval. The committee had a keen foresight for the interests of Victoria when they determined to expend a good sum and already their efforts have borne fruit. Before work was started in was seldom that the track was mentioned outside Victoria. Things have changed and now the horsemen of the city may well feel proud of the showing that has been made, and when the work is completed the Victoria track will compare favorably with any half mile track on the Pacific Coast.

During the past few days good work has been done, and it is expected that before another week the greater part of the heavy work will have been completed. The turns have been well banked up, the stretch has been straightened to get round the corners without having to lessen their speed in the least. Both turns, are, with the exception of the finishing work, completed, and all that now requires to be done is to clear them of stones. Both the home stretch and the back stretch have also been attended to. In the former the position of the track has been considerably altered and closer to the grandstand. The inside rail will also be shifted, making the track a regulation half mile, which in the past it was not. The track has been widened, thus making it possible for more horses to start without crowding, which in the past has been a very bad feature.

Now that the track has been attended to the benefit which the city will derive from it will be great. The construction and maintenance of a track that can be used both winter and summer has often been mooted, but it was not until the property was purchased that any definite steps were taken towards improving what will in future be one of the best advertising mediums the city could have. The fact that considerable work is being done is being rapidly spread through California, Washington and the Northwest Territories, and already many requests for information have been received by those who have preceded them. As the result of this many enquiries are received from outside points asking in regard to the climate, as well as the track, and the possibility of having a good course for the racers.

Despite the fact that last winter has been one of the hardest ever experienced in this part of the country, there are horses stabled at the driving park ready to race tomorrow, if necessary, all of which have been trained in Victoria, thanks to the mildness of the climate. This is something that cannot be said of any city as far north as Victoria. The climate here is unusually well-adapted for the training of horses and now that the track is being put in shape it will soon become the headquarters for racing men of the Territories as well as Washington, and the Lower Mainland. Nowhere else in the Western States, or Canada, is the horseman able to work his horses the year around, and the early spring for which Victoria is rapidly becoming noted is very favorable to getting the horses in readiness for racing. There is absolutely no reason why Victoria should not be made the winter headquarters for horsemen on the Pacific Coast. The benefits that will necessarily accrue from having racing men in this city are very great. The advertising that Victoria will secure at the headquarters for horses on the Pacific Coast will be enormous. Horses wintering in Victoria, and then going on the "circuit" will be a standing advertisement for the city.

An asset that has been almost entirely overlooked is the long stretch of sandy beach a few hundred yards from the track. This cannot be found at any city on the Coast, not even excepting the great race centres of California.

Within the last few weeks, although the track has been in no shape for working a horse, at least a dozen racers are stabled in the city all ready to start in a race, which is something that cannot be said of any other training headquarters. These horses have been worked regularly on the beach and are now ready to take part in any race meet. These will open the eyes of the horse owners who have never heard of this form of training and this fact alone should attract race horse men to this city than has ever been the case in the past. The racers will leave in a few weeks for the Washington circuit and if any one horse should make a winning Victoria will at once be brought "into the limelight."

Victoria has already received considerable attention as a racing headquarters and during the past few months some of the best known enthusiasts in Canada have visited the Capital city of British Columbia, and all have gone away with a good impression. It is safe to say that once the track is in working condition there will be some of the best horses in Canada "working out" at the Victoria track.

Among some of those who recently visited Victoria are Capt. Thomas and G. B. Anderson, the former is the representative of the largest horse importing establishment in America and he was favorably impressed with conditions here. He is owner of the fastest trotters in eastern Canada, and next winter will in all probability see them working at Victoria. Capt. Thomas naturally comes in contact with horse men wherever he travels and it is safe to say that he will not omit advertising the fact that he intends sending his string of racers to Victoria. Mr. Anderson, of Indian Head, while in Victoria a few weeks ago gave it to be understood that in future his winter headquarters would be in this city.

Besides these gentlemen, Mr. Grey, the owner of the horses now at the race track, is well satisfied with the present conditions and if the race meet which will be held in the near future proves a success it is safe to say that next winter will see his horses in Victoria. Since his arrival in Victoria, Mr. Gray has never neglected an opportunity to impress upon his friends from the Territories the advantages that are possessed by Victoria. He is the owner of a dozen horses.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

VICTORIA.

Among the women, whose names will hold a place in history, none will receive more honor in the years to come than that great and good Queen, whose death we mourned a few years ago. In some respects it may be said that in her was exhibited the culmination of the Christian civilization of the Nineteenth Century. If the historian by-and-by shall endeavor to select one character, whose life most clearly typifies all that is strongest and best in the era of which she was such a conspicuous ornament, he need look no further than the throne of the United Kingdom. Happy, indeed, is that nation of whom such a thing can be said. There have been women, who in some lines of activity have far surpassed her; others who by single acts have achieved greater renown than attaches to any one of hers. Indeed it may be said of her that her strength lay in her influence rather than in her action.

It would be superfluous to attempt to give a biographical sketch of Queen Victoria; all that will be attempted here will be to indicate the lines along which her influence was most felt, and such biographical references as will be made will relate only to that aspect of her career. She ascended the throne at a period of some difficulty. Matters in England were far from satisfactory. The long reign of her grandfather, George III, had not strengthened the hold of the monarchy upon the affections of the nation, and the influence of her uncle, George IV, had not been good upon either the loyalty or the morals of the people. Her other uncle, William IV, was not much of an improvement morally upon his brother, and intellectually he was his inferior. A king who earned the title of "Silly Billy" was not calculated to strengthen the hold of royalty upon the intelligence or affections of his subjects. The agitation for the extension of the franchise and the reform of the representative system generally was at its height, and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that when, a girl of eighteen, Victoria assumed the crown, the country was nearer the establishment of republican institutions than it had ever been since the days of Cromwell. If William had been succeeded by a man of equal stupidity or one with the stubbornness of George III, it is doubtful if the British monarchy would have endured for a decade.

The personality of the girl queen appealed to the innate chivalry of the British people. There have been greater statesmen than Viscount Melbourne, her first prime minister, but none who were shrewder. He knew the people. He knew that a dainty little girl, upon whose frail shoulders rested imperial responsibilities, was a tremendous power for peace and national security. Under his advice she showed herself much in public. Jauntily dressed in semi-military fashion, she reviewed her troops. On every possible occasion she was brought into contact with her subjects, and her magnetic personality and exquisite gentleness captivated all hearts. Never for a moment during her long reign was she anything less than queen. Within three years after ascending the throne she was married, and the imagination of the kingdom was again appealed to. Then like a good Englishwoman, she bore children and cared for them with true motherly affection. She was none the less a mother for the fact that she was at the head of the greatest nation of the day. The phrase "Royal Family" took on a new meaning. It began to stand for everything which a Briton loves the most—his home, his wife and his children. The monarchy was being strengthened where it had become the weakest, that is in the very hearts of the common people. One might almost think that Providence raised up Victoria for some such special purpose. After twenty-one years of ideal married life, the queen became a widow. The nation sorrowed with her, and from this new sympathy was forged a new bond between the throne and the nation. To her subjects everywhere she stood as a widowed mother, and when, as the years rolled on, sickness and death showed that they were supreme in the palace as in the cottage, and when in the depths of the deepest bereavement, this noble woman never forgot and never sought to avoid the responsibilities of her exalted station, she proved to the world that there is such a thing as royalty, which is not of birth, but arises from sources that are our common heritage. Through every trial Victoria stood out truly a queen, not simply because she was born to the crown, but because she cultivated and was influenced by the royal attributes of human nature. We note therefore, as one of the late queen's great contributions to the political history of the British Empire, her confirmation of the monarchy in the esteem, respect and confidence of the people.

The influence of Queen Victoria upon the development of parliamentary government was very profound. Few women have ever shown such an appreciation of political conditions. As a rule women in authority have inclined towards absolutism. In the early years of her reign she was subject to the influence of Baron Stockmar, who entertained exalted ideas of the royal prerogative, and was understood to have greatly impressed the mind of the prince Consort with his views; but the Queen even at that age exhibited that

high degree of common sense and that just appreciation of the opinions of the British public, which stood the nation to such good advantage in after years, and she refused to be led into paths, which were unconstitutional. The manner in which she has at all times recognized the will of the people, expressed constitutionally was beyond all praise. Her personal feelings never influenced her in the slightest degree in the choice of ministers. That she exercised her own judgment in her consultations with her advisers is well known and that on certain critical occasions she served the nation well by asserting her prerogative is now a matter of history. It was said of her in her later years that she was the wisest statesman in the world. The second achievement which we would ascribe to this great woman was the perfecting of the principles of parliamentary government.

Her influence upon the social life of her time can hardly be over-estimated. It was a fortunate thing for the nation—one might say a fortunate thing for the world, that at a period, when wealth was increasing with unprecedented rapidity and when new luxuries were constantly coming into vogue—when there was so much happening which had a tendency to destroy the sanctity of home and the development of strong, virtuous character, the most conspicuous woman in the world, and by far the most influential, was a Christian in the broadest and noblest sense of the word. It has been said that the influence of one good woman in any walk of life is incalculable. What shall we set as the limit of the influence of one who was at the very pinnacle of social eminence, the very height of political power, the very acme of personal prestige. The "fierce white light, which beats upon a throne" shone upon her, but disclosed no blemish. Doubtless she had her personal frailties like the rest of the race; but they were lost sight of in the splendor of her virtues.

Such are, briefly stated, the aspects in which the career of this great queen seem to us to be most worthy of remembrance. Along these lines we seem warranted in believing that her life exhibited its greatest force. It may be impossible to pick out any one act in her long career and say of it that it entitles her to the first place among all the women, upon whose brows crowns have rested; hers is the record of a life consecrated to duty. She was faithful in many things. She is entitled to a diadem of undying fame.

The subject of the next article will be Queen Elizabeth.

LAW AND LIBERTY.

Law and liberty are not antagonistic. The absence of law is not liberty; it is chaos. Let us consider the material Universe. Let it be supposed that there was no law of gravity, no law of chemical affinity, no law of crystallization, no law as to the conservation of energy, none of the laws, with which we are in contact every day. In such a case, there would be no tangible Universe. If there were some of these laws only, there might be a tangible universe, but it would be of such an uncertain nature that the development of vegetable and animal life would be a hap-hazard thing. A complete system of laws is absolutely requisite for the free development of material objects. Freedom in the material world means, therefore, the scope of action within certain prescribed limits, and as without the laws prescribing such limits there would be chaos, it follows that law is essential to organized existence, and hence the freedom of evolution, growth, expansion and development are processes of nature which conform to those laws. Any other conception of freedom than this is unthinkable, because, as has been said, it would mean chaos, and chaos is unthinkable. We cannot grasp what the term signifies.

In social affairs, including in that term the whole system of political government, there must be law, if there is to be liberty, and this, not because liberty means the defiance of law, but because it consists in harmony with it. If every man were free to do exactly as he pleased in every respect, no man would be free to do anything, which is a contradiction in terms and yet is true, because the absolute freedom of every individual would be thwarted by the absolute freedom of every other individual, and humanity would be paralyzed. Let it be supposed that the right of property in things was abolished, as some people profess to think it ought to be, what would be the result? Note that it will not do to say that in such a case a man would only have what he could use, for when that is said, law is introduced. In the absence of any law a man would have only what he could hold against all-comers by brute force. We can easily suppose that there may have been a time in the evolution of the human race, when this was the case. We need not believe that there was such a time, but it is quite possible to suppose it existed. The Norse legends, in their weird descriptions of the time which succeeded the rebellion of the Frost Giants, seem to refer to a period when there was no law except brute force. If such a condition of things ever prevailed, it is evident enough that as men progressed, that is to say, as soon as they had obtained some wisdom from experience they would find it necessary to

establish some law. It would be fixed by the stronger members of a community, and would probably be mostly in their favor, but as time went on, and the finer qualities of the human disposition became developed under the influence of orderly conditions, the rights of the weaker members would receive due consideration. But we need not go back to some supposititious period in the history of mankind for proof of the necessity of law. When a number of miners reach a new gold field, no matter where it may be, one of the first things they do is to establish law of some kind. It is doubtless usually very crude, but it is always equal to the demand of the situation. Men instinctively feel the need of law, because they realize that without it there can be no freedom of action. If a miner was not sure that the deposit of gold-bearing gravel, which he had uncovered, would be his own, if he feared that the first person, stronger than he, who came along could deprive him of the benefit of his discovery, he would hardly think it worth while to turn over a shovel full of earth. Every miner knows that without law there can be no liberty. Mankind, theoretically at least, is capable of having evolved the Ten Commandments.

If there must be law in the material Universe, if the necessities of human existence compel the development of law in the social world, it seems to follow by analogy that there must be law in the spiritual world. Of course if one chooses to deny the existence of a spiritual world, there is an end of the argument; but assuming that such a domain exists—and here let it be said that what is meant is not a world of spirits, but only that aspect of the human nature which is called spiritual, it must undoubtedly be governed by laws, which are none the less definite because they may be more subtle than other laws, if indeed that is the case. One reason why we can speak with some definiteness about physical laws is the fact that we are able to study a series of sequences of events, the conditions of which are precisely similar, or from which it is possible to eliminate all dissimilar elements. If five million apples are loosened from the stem, upon which they are growing, they will all fall to the ground, unless something happens to arrest the course of some of them. Under normal conditions they would fall to the ground. Hence we can infer with absolute certainty that there is some law of nature which causes them to fall. If one apple, when released from its stem under perfectly normal conditions, should go away from the earth instead of towards it, the whole law of gravity would be upset, and scientists would have to recast their conceptions of the Universe. But such a thing never happened and never will happen. It is obvious that we cannot have this certainty of data in respect to the laws governing the spiritual world. Hence it is more difficult to ascertain what those laws are. But about some things there is certainty: There are conditions under which the natural disposition of a man becomes changed, and the change is often exceedingly rapid, so much so as to be almost instantaneous. It is idle to deny this, even though it may be admitted that very many of what are called conversions are simply temporary results of a species of hysteria. Once a fact is established, we may assume that behind the fact there is a law. Spiritual chaos is no more thinkable than material or social chaos. If man has a spiritual nature there is a law to fit it, and spiritual liberty can only be enjoyed by those who regard that law.

Granting, therefore, the three-fold nature of man, the physical, the mental, which controls his relations to his fellows, and the spiritual, which is the highest aspect of his being, he must necessarily be subject to three sets of laws, and he can only enjoy perfect liberty when he lives according to these laws. This was the idea of the very learned King, who wrote in one of the Psalms: "And I will walk at liberty, for I will have respect unto thy precepts." Hence it is logically correct to say that the man, who says that he will not be bound by the restraints of his conscience, is not gaining liberty thereby, but is placing himself in bondage. All the troubles which vex society are because men refuse to obey the laws, which nature, either physically or spiritually, and experience have framed for their government. If we would have society truly free we must have it law-abiding.

EGYPT.

Lord Cromer has put a wet blanket upon the aspirations of the Young Egyptian party by telling them that Egypt never was a nation, at any rate, since the time of the Pharaohs, and that there is some doubt whether these monarchs were not foreigners, who conquered the land and ruled over it. This is rather a startling statement, and yet it is sustained by the facts of history. As nearly as can be estimated from the very crude and irregular chronology of the ancient Egyptians that country was in a state of advanced civilization more than five thousand years ago. Very little is known of the character of the people at that time or as to whether they formed an independent or only a tributary nation. As soon as the records begin to take any definite shape, they tell of wars, invasions, and a confusion of condition generally. About thirty-six hundred years ago the country was conquered by a people, who came from somewhere in Asia. After a time the people of what is now Upper Egypt, and then was the Kingdom of Thebes, drove out the Asiatic invaders and established themselves as lords over the Delta. Then began the greatest period of Egyptian glory. It was during the ascendancy of these conquerors that Israel went down into Egypt. The Lybians, who were people from some undefined region in Africa, were the next to sweep over the country. Then came a people who, are spoken of as the Ethiopians, to distinguish them from the Lybians, who after occupying the country for some time, were driven out by the Assyrians. Then after various vicissitudes, the Persians acquired the suzerainty of the country. Later came Alexander of Macedon, who converted it into a Macedonian province. To suit her own purposes Rome entered upon the scene and permitted Egypt to assume the form of an independent nationality under Roman protection, but after a time this semblance of nationality was abolished and Egypt became a Roman province. When the power of Rome was broken, the Arabs under Mohammedan leadership seized the region of the Nile. For a time the Crusaders were in control, but the country soon fell into the hands of the Mamelukes, a mixed race, who followed the Turks from some place around the Caspian Sea, and were in part at least of Circassian descent. Under their rule the country was the reverse of prosperous, and the Turks were easily able to subvert it, although, like the Romans, they permitted it to enjoy the semblance of independence. Since that time Egypt has been nominally at least tributary to the Sultan of Constantinople.

This is a very remarkable record. Perhaps there is no country in the world with anything resembling it; and only a meagre outline is given above of the many vicissitudes through which Egypt has passed. Only the principal conquests have been told. Nothing has been said of the occupation of the country by Timur, Napoleon and the scores of other military leaders who during the last fifty centuries have controlled it for brief periods. There never was, so far as any one knows, such a thing as an Egyptian nation, composed of the natives of the country and ruled over by native rulers, absolutely independent of any superior power. Always, with brief intervals, the country seems to have been in a state of vassalage. At times a ruler would arise, who would be strong enough to shake off for a time the control of the paramount nation, but this period of semi-independence would soon be followed by one of even greater vassalage than that from which the people had managed to escape. Compare this with Great Britain. While it is true that since the beginning of historic times that country has been subject to several invasions, it never was tributary except for a comparatively short time to Rome, and even this did not break up the continuity of the history of the British race. France has been subject to many invasions, but always, except during Roman supremacy, it remained free from foreign control. Parts of the country may have passed into the possession of invaders, but the germ of the French nation was always intact. So with every other nation, as far as we know. But Egypt's history is a succession of conquests, and for the most part a record of vassalage. Hence when Lord Cromer tells the Young Egyptian party that when they talk of restoring the ancient glory of their race, they are thinking of re-establishing something which never existed, he has the warrant of history for so doing.

The position of Egypt is such that its existence as an independent power is almost an impossibility. The country is not large enough to maintain a population sufficient to constitute a power of the first class, and its position is such that no weak power could hope to long remain in undisputed possession of it. It stands between Europe and Asia. Napoleon thought its occupation would be the stepping stone to universal dominion. He said that the sovereign who ruled Egypt would rule Asia, and the ruler of Asia would be the ruler of the world. Hence his remarkable expedition, which would have been crowned with success, if Nelson had not destroyed his fleet in the world-famed battle of the Nile. As mistress of India, Great Britain cannot permit any other great power to possess the Nile valley and the Suez canal. If Egypt could become strong enough to stand alone, it might be possible to withdraw, and leave the people to take care of themselves, but fate seems against such a destiny. Britain has not remained in Egypt of her own free will, but rather because of the irony of events. Successive British premiers have sought to rid the country of the responsibility. When France retired from the joint control and it became necessary for Great Britain to subdue the rebellion of Arabi Pasha, the other powers were asked to share the burden of restoring order. But each proposal was met with a courteous refusal. If England is in

possession of the country, it is not because of the policy of her government, but in spite of it. Fate has been stronger than the wisdom of British statesmen.

The Story Teller

Too Zealous Prophet

A Presbyterian clergyman was preaching the late Dr. Henry Martin Field of Stockbridge, who for 41 years edited the Evangelist, says the Washington Star. "Dr. Field did so much good," he said, "because he went about his work diplomatically, sensibly, reasonably. I once heard him declare that reformers failed often because the moment they started a reform, they dropped common sense. Common sense was swallowed up in zeal. "He said that a nerve cure faddist once entered during his American visit, and on one side, whispered mysteriously: "Ah, friend, friend, you can do the race untold good if you will only take the agency for our preparation. It is warranted to cure in a week the most confirmed and nerve-racked tea tippler. Never again."

"The dealer laughed and drew away. "You have made a mistake," he said. "I can't take such an agency as that. Don't you see that this is a tea shop?" "Oh, no," said the faddist, "I am not eagerly."

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Current Verse

The Fall of the Oak

With front majestic o'er his fellows lifted
Three hundred years he watched the
dawn come in.
Turn his long launces on the night-mists
drifted
And slope by slope the world to daylight
win.

The gaunt grey figure at his vitals striking
Seems but an infant to the ancient tree
Whose youth looked down on grandsons of
the Viking
The high newcomers from an unknown
sea.

He saw Winona's wigwags careless
cluster
Where now the corp-cushions camp in ordered files,
And heard the thunder of the bisons' mut-
tured.

Where clouds of sheep now flock the fer-
tile miles.

Much, much hath passed him down the
ages riving:
Old names of men, old towns and states
and wars—
The fields, the ways, the very earth went
changing.

He only stood—he and the steadfast
stars.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Over the Teacups

The average woman is rarely extravagant except in the matter of clothes, and good food and personal care possess far fewer attractions for her than they do for a man. To practice little economies seems natural to her, perhaps, because her supply of money during her whole life has been more limited than her brother's and she early learns the wisdom of saving a little in the small things that matter so little beside the less perishable glories of some fashionable "frilly," says a writer. This same type of woman however, recklessly she may invest in pretties, will steadily refuse to take a cab home after a day's shopping, and may be seen any day standing patiently while one full car passes her after another. No doubt she has had economy (or her idea of it) ingrained so many years that she has ceased to discriminate.

A certain amount of social life is absolutely essential to the old as well as to the young, says a writer. A woman never grows so old that she ceases to enjoy the company of others, and generally the older she grows the more she enjoys it. It is always a pity to see a man fall into a state which he explains by saying "Oh, we're getting old and don't care for so much variety in our lives." In the pure selfishness of his soul, he always speaks of "us" and "we" as if it naturally follows that because he is getting antiquated his wife must keep pace with him in his decline. Let him keep in touch with the world and both he and his wife will be the better and the younger for it.

A little hunting incident, of which Queen Helena of Italy was the heroine, has leaked out some days after the event. She accompanied the King to Castle Porzenna to shoot. The weather was intensely cold, so a bonfire was built, around which the royal party gathered. Suddenly the Marquis Calbrini, a royal equerry, as a joke, jumped over the flaming pile. His garments took fire, and all present lost their heads except the Queen, who threw herself on the marquis, tore the burning parts of his clothes away, not heeding the danger to herself, and choked the flames with her skirts. By special order of the Queen, this was kept secret, but one person, struck by her courage and coolness, could not forbear expressing his admiration, and thus the incident got out.

In a new play on a very old pattern the fair heroine falls in love with a lurching jester. This revives the old but perennially interesting question—what are the qualities in a man most attractive to the opposite sex? The best and noblest of women fall in love, as a rule, through the imagination rather than the senses and are more susceptible to what they see, says a writer. Thus, a golden voice is more alluring than a handsome appearance, while a physical infirmity may raise the feeling of maternal tenderness, which is one of the greatest of feminine charms. Perhaps the most irresistible conqueror is the silent hero, the man of deeds, not words, whom one can endow with so many secret virtues.

Miss Alice Perry, the first lady in Ireland who has qualified as an engineer, has been appointed county surveyor of Galway, in succession to her father, the late James Perry. The appointment becomes permanent next month. The post was formerly worth \$5,000 a year, but this has now been reduced to \$2,500. If Ireland has the first county surveyor, Shepton Mallet, in Dorset, may congratulate itself upon having the first urban district council in England which has appointed a woman medical officer of health, Dr. Anne Walnwright Hyatt, who has been appointed, is the daughter of the present medical officer of health, for whom she is to be deputy.

About three months ago Mlle. Mulnikoff, one of the most fascinating actresses in Russia, accepted a wager that she would not cross the continent, from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk, in a rumshack sleigh which cost but forty roubles. According to a correspondent, Mlle. Mulnikoff, after many adventures, succeeded in her undertaking, and now has secured not only her bet of 10,000 roubles, but a husband, in the person of the sporting prince who made the wager.

Mme. Flammarion, the distinguished wife of the distinguished astronomer, never allows any one to cut her husband's hair but herself, and she uses the shorn locks for pillows. Her home in Paris is full of such pillows stuffed with clippings. The Flammarions were married thirty years ago; therefore, taking the average time of a man's growth of hair between each cutting as three weeks, the treasured accumulation of over 500 hair cuttings must make a goodly pile.

At least two young women have undertaken the work of training boys and girls for a business career. They are Miss Mary F. Peaslee, of Dover, N.H., and Miss L. M. Downs, of Haverhill, Mass. Miss Downs opened her school, the Haverhill Commercial College, in 1897, and Miss Peaslee opened a similar school in Dover in 1900. Both of the schools have now become useful and money-making institutions.

Women have recently captured some desirable scientific honors. Mme. Isabelle Moussian, an explorer famous in geographical societies all over the world for her discoveries has had the

cross of the Legion of Honor bestowed upon her by the French government for the "distinguished services" which she rendered to French geographical science by exploring the desert of Gobi, the vast "land sea" of China, which occupies much of the high table-land of Eastern Asia. The feat entailed the endurance of hardships that would daunt most men, and the covering of 2,500 miles in a rough Chinese cart in a barren country, sparsely settled with barbaric, Mongolian and Tartar tribes.

A little old lady, clean, neat and refined, wearing the regulation white linen bonnet and pink shawl of the workhouse, is now an inmate of Strand Union, Edmonton, England. She was formerly Miss Lennox Gray, the beautiful and talented woman who played the part of Genevieve de Brabant in the opera of that name. She can still sing and play, but is much broken with age and misfortune.

The physical characteristics of the English are altering rapidly, says a writer. The tall, graceful woman with the finely shaped head, well chisled nose, kindly eyes, sweet smile, small feet and hands, and light tread is almost extinct; she is being replaced by big-made women, with a firm chin, hard-looking, and talking long, decisive strides.



The standing figure wears a black silk gown, the waist and the skirt are sewed together in princess style. The velvet ribbon trimming is ornamental with pink coral beads and the collar and sleeves, and inside the lace fichu are a pale pink shade at small band of pink appears on the skirt yoke. The seated figure wears a waist of plain net with a wide lace collar used as a yoke. The collar and cuffs are of alternating bands of val. lace and pale yellow silk. The tie is also yellow.

Mrs. M. J. Ross, mother of Postmaster Ross, of Fort Gibson, I.T., has just passed her seventy-ninth year, and she is perhaps the most distinguished Cherokee woman now living. She was born in Georgia. Her father was Louis Ross, brother of John Ross, unquestionably the most noted chief of the Cherokees, having ruled over forty years.

Heiress apparent to \$200,000,000, Senora Creel, wife of the new Mexican ambassador, is the richest woman of the diplomatic set in Washington, where many are rich. Enrique C. Creel, the ambassador, is far from poor, but his millions dwindle to insignificance when ranged beside his wife's huge fortune. She is the daughter of Gen. Luis Terrazas, of Chihuahua.

A woman has for the first time been made an instructor in the secret service department. She is Mrs. M. E. Holland, who has been teaching the police of America how to identify criminals by finger prints. She studied for fifteen years under Detective Fernier, the great finger-print expert of Scotland Yard, and made herself almost as great an authority on the new science as he is himself.

Ellen Terry has written the following bit of sentiment to the students of the Leeds Dramatic college: "I have been asked to say a word to you. If I say one word it will be 'Work.' If it were two words, I would say, 'Be patient,' and if it were three words, 'Don't be vain.'"

The Vikings' daughters used to let their hair flow freely on their shoulders, held only by a wide flat band of gold or silver, ending with two massive ornaments upon the brow. This ancient style of dress always appears upon the national figure of Norway.

The "Wasp" Waist

Strenuous opposition from some quarters is meeting the "wasp waist" habit, which seems to be again taking a strong hold on society women. "We are going to fight to win this time," a well known woman's doctor says, "for the last time. Hitherto we have been foiled by feminine vanity, but we are going to appeal to our patients' vanity now. We have discovered that the ungainly walk of the English woman is entirely due to her desire for 'smartness.' 'Wasp waists,' tight gowns and high heels not only ruin a woman's health but also her appearance. An expert has declared that to walk gracefully three things are necessary—dignity, balance, and rhythm. I appeal to all women, and ask them if it is possible to be dignified when they are cramped in the face and gait, and if it is possible to be graceful and rhythmic when their waists are belted measure eighteen instead of twenty-two inches? How can they be poised correctly if their heels are three inches high, and how can they move with rhythm if their petticoats cling to them like a skin? Perhaps some modeliste will suggest a happy medium and teach our women to walk not to waddle."

A French costumer who was consulted, agreed with the physician. "We are trying to introduce more graceful gowns for 1907," he said, "and in the flowing lines of soft satin, chiffon, or crepe de chine, rhythmic motion will be quite practical. Although it is heresy to say so, the 'wasp waist' will soon go out of fashion. The credit of this

does not contrast with the fabric of the waist in color.

In an imported coat that has just reached these shores, the insular lace sleeves were particularly noticeable because of their most unique shape. The coat was of heavy white tussah and reached just below the hip line. The armholes were cut so large that they reached the waist line. Into these were set full lace sleeves that in shape resembled nothing so much as a pair of men's riding breeches. The straight portion came at the top of the arm, the sharply biased seam being beneath so that all the fullness came under the arm rather than on the shoulder. An exact reversal of regulation sleeve models. A sailor collar heavily embroidered in soutache with touches of gold and blue was set in, not about the neck, but three inches down on the shoulders, ending in the front with white tassels. Gold and pearl buttons were another touch to the beauty of the garment.

Costumes of Silk and Voile

Among other garments just in from Paris, one notices ceremonious costumes used for the coat, and the voile for the skirt and bodice. Voile more than holds its own in fashion favor this spring. Not only do we find this in the plain colors, but in every possible variation of checks and stripes, and even in plaids of the brilliant clan variety.

A very fetching fashion is that of silk, or a striped voile over a checked skirt and a bodice. Voile more than holds its own in fashion favor this spring. Not only do we find this in the plain colors, but in every possible variation of checks and stripes, and even in plaids of the brilliant clan variety.

Soft draping materials of all sorts prevail. Foulards, which have been down and out for several years, are strong in favor again and will be welcomed by women of a practical turn of mind who are looking for a better, or will pack half so well for a journey as a good satin foulard. The new rough weaves in silks, tussahs and pongees are extremely smart. Plaided patterns showing dull colors, often a tan or soft grey, are novel and in a properly designed costume, most stunning. Landsdowne, an old favorite, is receiving special attention. This is a silk and wool weave and has that peculiar half-dull finish, which in itself would ensure a material popularity in this day, when the chiffon finish is the be-all and end-all in the fabric world. The shades in landsdowne are especially delightful this season, the mixture of materials seeming to take the fashionable colors most successfully.

As a Little Child

(By James B. Kenyon.)

To feel the freshness of the opening year,
The joy of swelling buds and springing grass;
To see the flame-like crocuses lift its spear;
To trace God's footsteps shinning where they pass.

To know that heaven is never far away,
Nor lose the open vision of the soul;
To walk 'mid common wonders day by day
And read the cryptic signs on nature's scroll.

To watch the lyre seasons come and go,
The flickering leaf, the fern's unceasing fronds,
The delicate star-shaped crystals of the snow,
The erikling stream, the osier's slender wand;

The yellow bee with pollen-dusted thighs,
The lily with the dewdrop in its breast,
The nascent splendor of the morning skies,
The evening purpling of the solemn west;

Yea, still to find the old world sweet and fair,
To move 'mid ancient evils undefiled,
With eye undimmed by the world's care,
Keep me, O Father, as a little child.

—S. S. Times.

Simple Shirt Waist

Now is the time to make the plain simple shirt waist for workaday wear. And if a woman can find any time whatever for sewing, it pays well to make them at home.

It is a well known, though a strange fact, that simple clothes full of smart style cost far more in the shops than garments elaborately tricked out with cheap trimmings. A woman can buy white shirt waists trimmed lavishly with coarse lace or embroidery for a dollar. But if she wants an absolutely plain waist of fine white madras it will cost her two dollars or more. Yet she can buy madras of a good quality from 18 cents to 25 cents a yard, and if she keeps her eyes open she can often secure it at 12-1-2 cents a yard, in special sales. It takes little calculation to show the saving that ensues by making them at home.

Not only are these simple shirt waists economical in money outlay, but, by having enough of them on hand for hard, everyday wear, one's better kinds are saved too much laundering. And in their simple tailored lines, they have an air of smart style for business, traveling and sports far superior to much trimmed or lingerie styles.

White madras is the most popular of inexpensive materials. Three and a half to four yards is quite sufficient, and with a good pattern the vest of a tyro in sewing can make these shirt waists at home. They are side pleated or box pleated, buttoned down the front with as handsome pearl buttons as your purse can afford. Many have the little pleated skirt side the center pleat now so much seen. The sleeves are made with stiff, attractive cuffs or turnback cuffs finished with the pleated frills if the waist have this trimming on the front. The smartest neckwear is a stiff embroidered liner, collar with a soft silk tie. But these collars are expensive and unbecomingly ornate, and undoubtedly the majority of women will wear cool, thin stocks that can be picked up as low as 10 cents or 15 cents or the turnover collar with the high band.

The new white madrasses this year show small designs and figures that flash and sparkle with all the lustre of silk. Polka dots are a great favorite. Another neat effect is a raised crossbar—a tiny cord—which checks off the snowy surface when made up.

It pays to make these shirt waists now. You save nothing by waiting. You have them ready for the first warm days and you get such sewing off your hands and mind—a relief as every woman knows.—Portland Express.

Household Recipes

Orange Jelly

Soak one-half box of gelatine in three-quarters cup of cold water for one hour. Add one cup of granulated sugar, the juice of two large oranges or three small ones, the grated yellow peel of one, the juice of one lemon, a pinch of cinnamon, and two cups of boiling water. Stir and strain into moulds rinsed in cold water. It will take so long to harden that it is better to make this jelly the day before it is to be served.

Sweet Apple Pudding

For a variety add sweet apple to an Indian pudding and suit to make it richer. Scald three pints of milk and skim milk is as good as whole milk, and when it boils, stir in one cup of cornmeal made smooth in one pint of cold milk. Cook half an hour, then add two level teaspoons of salt, three-quarters cup packed solidly with fine chopped suet, one quart of sweet apples, pared, cored and cut in quarters, one level teaspoon of ginger and one-half of a nutmeg grated. Pour into a deep buttered dish, cover and bake slowly four hours. Serve with thin cream.

Boiled Flank of Beef

Wash the meat thoroughly and make dressing as for turkey. Salt and pepper the meat well, then spread the dressing over. Roll up and tie with the twine neatly around it several times to keep the dressing in place, then sew in a neat piece of old table linen or old cheese cloth. Put a small

Bake on a buttered baking sheet, placing the paste with a tiny spoon, that the croquants when baked will be no longer than macaroons. When removed from the oven put together in pairs with chocolate icing.

Almond Paste

Peel and crush a quarter of a pound of blanched sweet almonds, place in a bowl, add five ounces of sugar, the white of an egg, a flavoring of rum if desired, and of anise. Stir until a smooth paste is obtained.

Useful Hints

Rubber and leather casters are now frequently put upon furniture which is to be placed on a hardwood or stained floor. Some housekeepers and decorators, however, recommend instead the castor cups.

Where brasses are much discolored an application of a solution of salt and vinegar is advisable before using the customary brass polish, as the work of polishing is much more quickly performed.

Handsome glass vases may be kept free from the accumulation of dust at the bottom by inserting a wad of tissue paper the color of the vase, when it is not in use. By taking this means of keeping them clean the brilliancy of the glass is retained.

Glasses which have held milk should never be washed in warm water while the drops of the milk clings round the edges. If the glass is first rinsed out in cold water it can then be washed safely in warm water in the usual way.

Odds and Ends of Interest

Mrs. Ougman's anthropological and geographical work in the far north and northwest is well known to the authorities at the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, and she has also the distinction of being the only woman who has ever beheld Mount McKinley, the great peak on the wilds of the snowy, Alaskan range.

Mrs. Eliza Burchfield, of Canton, O., is ninety-five years old, but in all those years she has had only twenty-three birthdays. Mrs. Burchfield was born on February 29, 1812, at Murraysville, Westmoreland County Pa.

Miss Grace N. Wisnaar, of San Jose, Cal., is the only woman theatrical scene painter in the United States. She was educated in Paris and painted the scenery for three New York theatres—the Fifth Avenue, Manhattan and Herald Square.

The Little Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Emperor of Russia, is probably the richest girl in the world. When she was but a week old the sum of £1,000,000 was presented to her and invested on her behalf.

Mrs. Hannah A. Currier, of Manchester, N.H., is to give her fortune of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a gallery of art in that city at her death. With this large sum of money it is expected that the gallery will be the largest in New England.

Make a light suds of Ivory soap, use fairly hot water; rinse and wash quickly. If the linen is soiled rub that portion between the hands but avoid a general rubbing. Take it out of the suds and rinse thoroughly in clean water. Having thoroughly washed the piece, hang it up to dry, but do not put it in the sun, and take it down when about half dry. Lay the piece face down upon an ironing board well covered with heavy flannel. Spread a clean white cloth over the embroidery and iron lightly to whole surface, being careful not to press too heavily upon embroidered portion. As the article becomes dry, the top cloth can be removed and the polish can be put on with a moderately hot iron, on the wrong side.

To wash delicate colored muslins or lavins make a boiled starch not too thick. Let it cool until lukewarm, then wash the goods in it until clean. Do not use soap or the washboard. Rinse thoroughly with a little salt in the water and hang in a shady place to dry. A little starch may be used to the rinse water if the goods are not stiff enough.

"I can tell at a glance whether a woman is well groomed, and if she is not, I know she is lazy. She may complain of not having enough time to keep her person and her clothes in order, but I always know better. If her hair or teeth or nails are neglected and a loose braid is protruding from her skirt, I know she has cared more for sleep than for the neatness of her body or her toilet. Or if the hem of her gown is dusty or there are disfiguring spots on her skirt or jacket, I know she has been too lazy to brush them before hanging them away. The untidy woman is the unhealthy woman nine times out of ten, and it is her fault."

House Hints

Finger marks on woodwork can be easily removed by rubbing them with a cloth dipped in paraffin oil. Wipe off with a cloth wrung out of hot water, and rub dry with another cloth.

To turn out a cake from a tin without breaking, wrap it round with a damp cloth for a few minutes.

Plaster of Paris, mixed into a paste with white of egg, makes a strong cement for mending broken glass or china.

If you wish a cake to be light, put it into a good hot oven at first, and let the heat diminish after the first twenty minutes.

If too much salt has been added to soup, slice a raw potato and boil it in the soup for a few minutes. The potato will absorb much of the salt.

Sulphur is a useful household remedy which every family should appreciate. Taken in the following way it is wholesome and not unpleasant. Procure a little flowers of sulphur, and take a teaspoonful daily worked into paste with a little milk, in the early morning, fasting.

Loose coats of flannel form a very picturesque addition to indoor toilettes of mouseline de soie, or other soft material, whether dyed to match the gown or of some contrasting color. They are usually bordered with an embroidered satin, fringes in the silk, or of tubular pearls, forming also, for this purpose, a suitable garniture.

In making up cloth suits be sure to have the cloth sponged at the store before it is sent home, if possible. If you must do it yourself, first try a small piece with a damp cloth and over, and a warm iron passed over it till it is dry. If all is satisfactory, proceed with the piece of goods, a half yard or so at a time, till it is sponged. When making skirt put together and hang on by band two or three days in the closet, when it will sag all it is going to. Then trim around the bottom and face up.

If possible, keep a skirt in a trunk or on a shelf. In cutting a skirt by gores, cut gores separately, as many a sharp shears' slip has cut off too short the under gown, lay pattern on each gore, and cut carefully.

Be sure to press all bands, ornamental points, or trimming before stitching (with a cloth the color of the goods if possible; dark for dark, and light for light). This will mean careful basting, but it pays. Press on the wrong side unless you have something between the goods and the iron, and sometimes not then. Be careful not to make it shine. Sometimes it has been very satisfactory to take a whole suit after you have it finished at home to a tailor's establishment, and have it pressed at a small cost and with good results.



The upper hat is made of lace edging and dotted net over a white frame trimmed with pink roses and ribbons. The one with the buttoned crown is made ornamental by the ribbon band, and the little girl wears a bonnet of lawn and embroidery trimmed with roses and blue bells. The one with the daisies is of ecru lace and net with yellow ribbons and daisies.

Skirts

How full they are! Yet they fit over the hips. They are mostly of circular shape. There may be a seam front and back. Some models also show one down each hip side.

From the hip line the skirts flare tremendously.

It is important. It is carefully fitted. It is always more or less draped. It completes the waist scheme. It is as a rule made in one with the bodice.

A girle bodice is, of course, put on over the skirt.

The thoughtless often make a mess of the girle in various ways. Unless the wearer is too slender of waist it should never be in sharp contrast or of color more brilliant than the same material or in a more neutral effect.

Japanese Decorations

A few years ago it was almost impossible to find artistic lamp shades except those that were made to order, and they were very expensive.

The Japanese lamp shades have solved the problem, and they are to be had in many attractive paper designs. The frames are of wood, lacquered black, and treated in such a way that they are not affected by heat. The paper is tough and of transparent quality, and the decorations are in simple but rich tones that are very effective.

The Japanese stands should be plain but if a little decoration is desired it ought to be simple. The Japanese are also exceedingly clever at arranging plants, and with them a special flower has a special pot, one not being seen without the other. The handsomest of plants in an ugly pot loses half its pleasing effect, and it will, therefore, repay us to have some artistic flower-stand in which our finest specimens can be seen to the best advantage. A growing plant in a room always forms a center to which the eye is drawn, and is, therefore, an opportunity to use some decorative stand or pot which shall add to its beauty.

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Montez Setter Breed

Its History and Characteristics, by a Seattle Dog Fancier

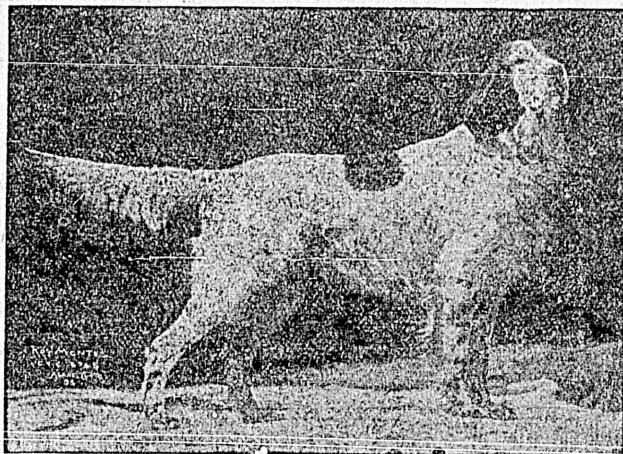
The Montez family of setters, in which Chas. Minor of this city is largely interested, has come into considerable prominence during the past few weeks, and in future it will be recognized as one of the best strains of setters in America. A few weeks ago C. B. Whitford undertook to point out in an issue of the Field and Saddle the strain of setters that are known to-day as on the decline and not up to what they are supposed to be. He claims that the need of a strain of setters with a tendency both for open work and work in slow countries has become very apparent, and at present, in his opinion, there is not that class to be had. Since the field trials began in America, he claims that more attention has been given to speed; that the ideal to which every breeder aims is to get a setter which will adapt himself to general fast work and range widely, instead of producing one that can adapt himself to conditions, and will work slowly at close range, as well as fast, and range widely. He also claims that once a dog is bred for fleetness, it is impossible to break him to slow work until his spirit is broken, and then he does not work in a manner comfortable to himself or his master.

In referring to the English setter, Mr. Whitford says: "The question of a standard of excellence, which fairly describes an ideal English setter, is a matter that deserves a great deal of serious attention at the hands of those who would create a group of setters that would be capable of classification as a true breed. First, it must be borne in mind that form has much to do with temperament. The little wiry racing type of setter is always more likely to be nervous and headstrong than the heavier setter, and the small setter boiled down from a larger ancestry is sure to be chock full of energy that will make him fussy. Now, it is not contended here that these three types are bound to have such a physical side as is here set forth. The

stylish in action, shoulders all that Mr. Whitford could ask for, and a long and well sprung barrel, with deep back ribs," and, most important above all other qualifications in even the ideal, an absolutely reliable nose. In markings they are for the most part the lighter of the Blue Bell and tan color, and the coat not extra heavy, but fine, silky and full of quality all over. They as a type, right straight through are the kind of setter that needs no special amount of breaking, but take naturally to pointing game when quite young, make beautiful natural retrievers, and are the all-around kind, always ready for a hunt. Vancouver Island, where these setters are for the most part owned and developed, is much like New England in its open field and covert shooting combined, where the setter must be both in working out rough country, in mountain slopes, brush and blairs, and yet speedy and enduring to cover the open. A field trial setter is soon lost and out of business in such shooting, while the Montez has proved itself a reliable, capable setter for the sportsman who loves a good, reliable gun dog and at the same time a setter that is a beautiful individual in type and one that always catches one's eye for uniformity in type, designating the quality of the breeding that it represents.

As it is not at all unlikely that a number of other strains may be materialized as the result of Mr. Whitford's invitation, your correspondent has gathered the essential data, which will give your readers a very good idea of this Montez setter, and, as it is a setter absolutely by itself in origin and type, and distinctive from the setter known in the East as the show setter or the Llewellyn or Laverack or Field Trial Setter, it is fitting that setter breeders and fanciers the country over should know something of its history and characteristics.

To explain briefly the origin of this Montez setter, the writer, in reviewing



ROY MONTEZ

contention is that setters of the type described are likely to have such natures as herein attributed to them.

"Those fast, steady and easy going big setters are more docile than the other kind, and will usually work good temperedly at a closer range when such range is desirable." Considerable exception has been taken to the remarks of Mr. Whitford, however, and in an issue of the same paper of more recent date, Mr. Palmer, an authority on dogs residing in Seattle, takes opportunity to refer to the many qualities of the Montez family. His letter is as follows:

In reading Mr. C. B. Whitford's interesting article on "The Setter," published in your issue of March 9th, the idea advanced by him that a "new breed of setter is needed" will likely call forth all kinds of offerings from interested breeders and fanciers. When he writes that "we need a breed of setters with the instinctive tendency that comes of good breeding, for use in close shooting," etc., Mr. Whitford is certainly giving expression to the sentiments of a large majority of the sportsmen in North America, who shoot over setters for what "sport" they can enjoy and find. Sportsmen in the Northwest, as well as the West and East, have found the "field trial setter" not the dog they wish to take off on a comfortable week's outing, and many have been sparing about for some years to fix upon a setter that they can depend upon for the uses and qualifications required.

It is doubtful if the Llewellyn setter will be accepted as a basis of the breed that Mr. Whitford would like to have developed. I say doubtful, for already the Llewellyn setter is rather common property among all setter breeding, as a base for a pedigree on one side or another, and having been so for years past, the present results are a poor showing for the accepted need.

From the personal observation of the writer, covering a period of over fifteen years in ownership of the various strains of the setter, there is one well established and defined strain of the English setter that likely Mr. Whitford is not over-familiar with, but which seems to be entitled to much public recognition as a representative specimen of this strain, the Montez setter, which has been repeatedly exhibited and won first honors under such leading and well known judges of the English setter as John Davidson, G. Mansell, James Cole, Dr. Wesley Mills et al. To the credit of Victoria (B. C.) breeders this strain of setter breeding has for over twenty years been kept pure and typical, and developed under careful judgment, mating and breeding each year, until now it is doubtful in the minds of those familiar with their "quality" if another strain of English setter breeding has been so successful in preserving uniformity of type and at the same time field ability from the sportsman's point of view.

It is to be regretted that the Montez setter is not better known throughout the country, but this fact is due to the natural remoteness of its home city, Victoria, B. C., and, while few individuals have now and then done a bit of travelling, they have not been placed before the public eye. Two among these have proved field trial winners, but as a rule the Montez setter is to be estimated as a strictly high class gun dog, its qualifications being a very handsome, nice tempered setter, fifty to fifty-five pounds in weight, strong in conformation and

the pedigrees of a number of these dogs, finds that they all trace back and show a good preponderance of the blood of one individual—namely, Lola Montez. The pedigree of any setter entitled to the cognomen Montez must, according to the sponsors of this strain, show strongly in Lola Montez blood. This bitch was a beautiful, lightly marked orange and white, having the ideal setter head, acceptable to all modern standards. She was born in the 80's, and, I believe, bred in California, being by Bartlett's Rob Roy (C. Miller's Joe ex Farmer's Queen) from Anzar's Ola (Count Warwick ex Leah H.) Prominent names in the next generation back are Belton II, Belle, Warwick and Royal Duke, which go back in a couple more to the Laverack blood in such dogs as Dash, Daisy, Prince and Dora, Fred and Rhoebe et al. As an evidence of the sound qualifications of the percentage of Lola Montez sires of this strain, point to Farmer's Queen winning first prize at trials in California and first prize at San Francisco, likewise Ola, a trial winner in Pacific coast trials (Gilroy), and Rob Roy, a winner in the 80's at San Francisco. The writer personally knew Lola Montez in her day, and can further testify as to the beautiful character of this fountain head of this Montez strain, for Lola was not only a show winner herself, but a fine field performer.

The veteran setter breeder, Mr. Frank Turner, of Victoria, B. C., who knew the "real thing" in the old country, before he journeyed to the balmy climate of the province of British Columbia and settled in Victoria, came into possession of this grand bitch and mated her to a dog named Flash (Dash ex Daisy.) This dog was from breeding well known in those days in New England, the parentage tracing to English setter kennels at Bristol, R. I.; Canton Kennels, near Boston, and Mr. Gooding, of Lime Rock, R. I. From this mating came Lola Montez III. Another of Mr. Turner's dogs, Don Dell, is prominently associated with the first matings of the strain. Don Dell was by Clinton F. (Thurston ex Cornelia—Leicester—Dart) from Kate Gladstone (Gladstone—Comasale.) This dog was bred to Lola Montez III, and produced Diana Montez. One of the first individuals to gain much show prominence was Ch. Roy Montez and Zola Montez, both by Ring (Rock ex Lola Montez).

From the mating of these two individuals with other Victoria setters which had recognized English setter blood of the right qualifications have come numbers of splendid individuals. Mr. Thomas Plimley, associated with the first kennel of the strain, was producing winners from this strain, and among various Victoria fanciers Mr. C. W. Minor has probably adhered more closely to the theory of preserving the preponderance of the Montez blood in the pedigree of every litter than any other fancier, and to him is largely due the present preponderance of the strain, which now dates back for over twenty years to the inception of old Lola. Space will not permit my naming the numerous individuals of great quality that have been bred from this strain. Suffice it to state that Mr. C. W. Minor is still in possession of a large kennel of the strain, pure in origin and strong in the type, from careful and studied matings. It is to be regretted that Mr. Minor has never brought his kennel before the public, but he does not advertise his stock, preferring to breed for his own individual fancy. Competitors who have exhibited dogs against Mr. Minor's

setters at shows know they have been up against something good, and it is the exception when Mr. Minor has not shown a winning puppy of his own breeding, and in the field those who have owned dogs of the breeding make the highest claims for their ability.

In general it is clear by this outline that the Montez setter is exactly at its base what Mr. Whitford has in his mind's eye, for it combines the recognized Llewellyn blood, with the blood of the Llewellyn dogs, and in its result shows every year a type that only an occasional flyer can best, and then it is a mix-up as to whose judgment is right, so if Mr. Whitford is able to interest the votaries of the Montez setter in his plan to evolve something that the sportsman of this country make the most of, he will certainly at least make a good start, for such a beginning would be at the top round of a ladder of some twenty years' of breeding.

R. M. PALMER.
Seattle, Wash., March 18th, 1907.

Juveniles in New Zealand

In view of the discussion in the Canadian Senate upon the need of a proper treatment of juvenile offenders, some information upon juvenile training in New Zealand may be of interest. This colony is stated to have as good juvenile laws as are to be found in any corner of the globe. Briefly the scheme is that children deserving punishment for minor offences are brought before the local magistrate, who either fines the parents for not exercising proper control over the children, sends them to a detention home or, if the case is of a serious character, the culprit is likely to be sent to the industrial schools or training farms, to send the boy or girl as the case may be to a reformatory. The industrial schools were started quite early in the history of the colony, when the bush was standing where some of the largest towns now are. It gradually dawned upon the public, however, that it was a bad plan to have the sexes together, and they were accordingly separated and reformatories at the same time inaugurated, where the worst types of children were detained. The scheme has worked splendidly and the work of forming character has been much simplified.

About this time there was serious trouble in the various church industrial homes throughout the colony, which led to a thorough investigation by the government. The department, with the result that all detention homes in New Zealand were formally taken over by the government, which appointed inspectors to visit them every three weeks. The children are kept in these institutions until thought fit to be launched upon society, but if they persist in following their evil tendencies, are kept under the government's control until 21 years of age.

The law enacts that they attend school until 14 years of age or pass through the fourth standard. Some, however, pass higher standards, and even take scholarships for university education and are at the present time holding important positions not only in that colony but Australia, South Africa and even Canada.

After leaving the schools they are not treated or recognized as law-breakers, but as ordinary citizens. The children are hired to farmers and receive the regular current wages, half being given them for clothing and pocket money and the remainder deposited in the post office savings bank, which with the interest is handed over to them upon their discharge from the school, provided they can show a reason for the government's generosity. In 1904 there was a new departure, a training farm being started for the better class of boys. Here the youngsters are taught carpentering and other useful trades. For this purpose 404 acres of the land in the colony was employed at which are located about 150 boys. They are found quick at learning the different trades and are most popular with the residents of the colony. It has been proved over and over again that such institutions can be self-supporting and the government recognizes that the sole idea of these homes is to form character. The majority of the children are in the homes not through ingrained criminal tendencies, but because of negligent parental control. The general idea in England and Europe of the colonies seems to be hereditarily accounts in a large measure for criminality in children, but in New Zealand that is totally disbelieved.

Leading Polish newspapers announce that the Polish agricultural laborers will soon begin a great strike against the German landlords.



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Arbitration Failure

New Zealand Correspondence of London Times

It is with regret that I have to chronicle the arrival of a crisis of a more than usually serious nature in connection with the working of our Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and to report that New Zealand can no longer be called a land without strikes. As long ago as 1903 I was able to indicate in the columns of the Times that a strike or a lock-out was still possible notwithstanding the act. The importance of the events upon which that belief was founded was pooh-poohed at the time, and a few Socialists and carpet bag politicians hastened to assure the world at large that the act was successful in every way, and that not only unionists, but employers as well, were contented under it. As time went on I was able to show beyond all doubt that, far from being satisfied with compulsory arbitration, both employers and workmen were chafing under it, and that there was grave discontent in both camps. It might reasonably have been expected, after over twelve years' working of the act and much parliamentary tinkering with it, that finally, if not perfection, might have been arrived at. Recent events in the labor world, however, show that such is far from being the case, and that workmen may still successfully use the strike system as a method for obtaining increased wages, in defiance of compulsory arbitration laws that are the result of some thirteen years' experience.

Three Recent Strikes

In November of last year the first strike of a serious nature by workmen registered under the act took place on the Auckland tramways. This difficulty was soon settled, the men gaining their point and going back to work. There can be no doubt, however, that a strike occurred in defiance of the act; but up to the time of writing the offenders have not been brought before the court. The government has now decided to prosecute both employers and employees; but the matter is still sub judice. The strike was the culmination of a feeling of dissatisfaction that had been simmering for some time in consequence of what the men regarded as the unjust dismissal of two of their number without their being afforded an opportunity of defending themselves. At a conference it was agreed that the employee whose dismissal had originated the trouble should be allowed to resign from the end of November, his wages being in full to that date; that the men who had been dismissed during the morning for refusing to teach learners, and also those who had gone out on strike, should be allowed to resume work if no thing had happened; and that in future any man accused of an offence involving dismissal should have the right to produce evidence in his favor if procurable. This decision was a victory for the men; they defied the act and secured their demands without any appeal to the Arbitration Court. The public sympathized with the men, and there was considerable jubilation over the victory.

This trouble blew over and was almost forgotten. Previously there had been rumors of a seamen's strike, and there was undoubtedly grave discontent on the part of the seamen with the working of the act as administered by the Arbitration Court. The judge was openly condemned. But nothing came of this trouble, and there was no further strain put upon the act until the morning of February 12, when the sheep slaughtermen employed at two of the large Wellington meat export works went out on strike. In all about 115 men suddenly left their work at the busiest time of the year. The yards were full of sheep, a long spell of dry weather was causing the flock-owners to send large numbers of their flocks forward to the freezing works, and there were many thousands of sheep also on the way to the works or ready for slaughtering. The men had chosen their time well, the big companies were practically at their mercy, and it was evident that the strike must succeed or result in enormous losses to the companies and to the sheep farmers throughout the district. Cabling to the Times on February 14, I stated that the men had the employers at the point of the bayonet and the latter would have to give way. This is exactly what has happened. Once more there has been a flagrant defiance of the Arbitration act, and again the men have obtained a victory without an appeal to the court. In this case the men were working under an agreement which provided a schedule rate for killing sheep of 20s. a hundred. The men demanded that the rate per hundred sheep killed should be raised from 20s. to 25s. that no overtime be worked, that work cease at 12 noon on Saturdays, and that an increase of a penny per head be granted for dressing dead sheep brought to the works. The men claimed that the industry as a whole was prosperous, and they thought they should have a share in the prosperity. The employers agreed to pay 23s. a hundred.

While this strike was in progress another strike occurred at the Paeroa Freezing Works in the South Island. In this case the circumstances were somewhat different. The men who struck were the slaughtermen's assistants and non-unionists, and their complaint was that they were working under an agreement that did not provide for extra pay for overtime. Arrangements were made to fill the places of the strikers with a sufficient number to permit of 15 butchers starting work on the following day, but the latter, who were unionists, refused to do any killing unless a full "board" of 45 could start, and so the works had to be closed down. Eventually work was resumed after the owners had agreed that, in the event of the Arbitration Court increasing the

rate, the men would receive the extra pay from date.

Attitude of the Government.

The government evidently regarded these strikes as a serious matter. The Minister of Labor (the Hon. J. A. Millar) said it was with feelings of the deepest regret that he had heard of the action of the men, and the Labor Department had done all that it could to point out to the men the folly of their action in deliberately breaking the law. In this case, said the Minister, the blame appeared to be entirely with the men, and both the union and the individual members of the union who had left their work would be proceeded against in the Arbitration Court. One thing, he added, was certain—namely, that neither employers could lock out nor employees strike, and at the same time have the advantage of the Arbitration Court. When a lock-out or a strike occurred, the Department would take action at the earliest possible moment. This statement on the part of the Minister of Labor has given pretty general satisfaction to the employers; but, nevertheless, there is a feeling of insecurity, because in the event of such strikes as these, no fine that can be inflicted upon the union or upon the men can compensate the employers for the thousands of pounds they would lose if the strike were prolonged, for even a few weeks. Indeed, most of the men would not be in a position to pay a heavy fine, and the alternatives of sending them to the gaol would only result in further loss to the employer, who would, in all probability, be unable to fill their places for some considerable time to come. In a recent interview regarding the condition of labor in the colony, Mr. Tregear, the head of the Labor Department, made an important statement, which indicates that the Arbitration Court will have to go still further than it has gone in the past in the direction of increasing wages.

Position of Employees.

How the employers regard the present situation may be gathered from a statement made by Mr. W. G. Foster, the manager of one of the Wellington works affected. He expressed the opinion that, in so far as this crisis is concerned, the Arbitration Act had proved absolutely valueless to the employer. He pointed out that, while it has punitive effects that might be visited on the employee, it had no machinery whatever for keeping a going industry on the rails. It was, apparently, impossible to force men to work when they had decided that they would not work, and there was nothing in the law to permit the government to render assistance in such a crisis.

This point is an important one. In 1903, when the cabinet-makers' lock-out took place in Auckland, Mr. Seddon, then Premier and Minister for Labor, expressed a definite opinion that it was the duty of the government to find work for the men locked out; and the question was asked at the time—would the government, in the case of a reversal of the conditions through the men's going out on strike, be prepared to compensate the employer who might be required to run his business at a loss? If, under such circumstances, it was the duty of the government to find work for the men, per contra, under the other circumstances, it would be its duty to compensate the employer for loss, or to arrange that his business should be kept going. The government of the day, with more discretion than valor, decided to allow the question to remain unanswered. The question has, however, been forced upon the present administration, and the answer has been given in the negative. During the continuance of the recent strikes an appeal was made to the government, through the Minister of Labor, to provide workers to take the place of the strikers. The matter was considered by the Cabinet, and it was decided that the Labor Department could not assist in procuring men for any individual company further than recommending to such company for work men whose names might be on the department's books.

Mr. Foster has pointed out that—The present penalty for striking is a fine with the alternative of imprisonment; but it is extremely doubtful, unless the sentence were a long one, that it would have the effect of preventing strikes. In most instances the men could not pay a heavy fine, and imprisonment of the employers' hands for any lengthy term would only make matters worse for him. In the present case the loss would not stop with the employer, but would extend to the producers throughout the country.

Mr. Pryor, the general secretary of the Employers' Federation, also regarded the position as a very serious one, and says it has caused him to have serious misgivings in regard to the success of the act. Indeed, he said, the result of the settlement that had been arrived at, to his mind, seemed to spell the utter breakdown of the Arbitration Act. It appeared, he said, to have been shown to the workers of the colony that a strike was a more effective means of securing higher wages than was the Arbitration Court. In his opinion, the result will possibly be that before long we shall witness the cancellation of the registration of a number of unions so as to apply the strike principle when the demands of workers are not acceded to by employers.

The employers seem to think that there will be no finality in the demands of the unions, and now fully recognize that they must assert themselves more than they have done in the past. The position was dealt with recently by Mr. J. C. Thomson, the president of the Otago Employers' Association, who, during the course of a thoughtful address, said his fellow-

members: "We must continue to organize and consolidate employers into a well-disciplined and solid phalanx to counteract the well-organized forces opposed to us. These have been working hitherto under the guise of trade unionists. They have now thrown off the masks, and declare themselves Socialists of the extremist type. In this campaign we shall have the entire support of the farming community through their unions."

Public Opinion in the Colony.

The recent strikes have caused much interest throughout the colony, and, indeed, far beyond its shores, and the Press of New Zealand has devoted a great deal of space and attention to the question at issue. The Press of Christchurch, in a leading article, puts the position clearly and concisely. "Whatever happens (in regard to the Arbitration Court proceedings), nothing can alter," it says, "the fact that certain bodies of men, working under an award of the Court, have chosen, in defiance of the law, to go back to the barbaric method of the strike in order to secure higher pay, and in two cases have forced their employers to concede their demands. In face of this it is difficult to see how anybody can contend that the system of industrial arbitration has not broken down." One can only hope that employers, as a rule, will not adopt such unconstitutional methods in gaining their ends as have so successfully been adopted in the present instances. It was expected and predicted that such means would be adopted, but not until times of adversity and a general lowering of wages. That they should have been adopted, and adopted successfully, in times of abundant prosperity and high wages has come as a surprise and a shock to even the most vehement critics of compulsory arbitration.

Domestic Servants' Union.

One of the latest developments in connection with the labor problem in New Zealand—and it is one that is creating intense interest in the community—is the formation of a Domestic Servants' Union. The new union has formulated a long list of demands regulating hours of work and holidays and in forwarding the demands the union has asked mistresses to sign a document agreeing to the same, failing which it holds out a kind of threat amount "the unpleasantness of their having to appear personally or by agent before the Conciliation Board or Arbitration Court." The idea of the modern mistress being haled from her afternoon round at golf or game of bridge to appear before a Judge of the Arbitration Court has a humorous as well as a serious side. The scale of pay demanded by the Christchurch Domestic Servants' Union varies from 12s. 6d. for nursemaids to 25s. a week for housekeepers; general servants to receive 15s. a week. In addition the employer will also have to provide board and lodging and uniforms. The demands will be resisted by the mistresses, who intend to form an Employers' Union registered under the Arbitration Act.

On the whole it is, I think, quite evident from recent events and expressions of opinion that the labor problem in New Zealand is almost as acute as ever, and that in regard to compulsory arbitration as a settlement of disputes and a preventive of strikes the last word has not yet been said.

My Lady's Wardrobe

Nothing is more evident than the craze for brown and pale blue. Brown and red are likewise coming in. Most women will be glad to note the prominence given the sashes, both for day and evening wear. Immense hats, composed of drawn tulle, with "cups" of gaufré lace under the brim, to be found among the newest schemes. Net veils have no spot nor pattern whatever, and are bound at the edge with a length of quite narrow silk. They look extremely quaint and very Second Empire.

A three-piece suit of white Shanghai—everything imported is in three-piece form—was charmingly embroidered in the blue of old pottery on the waist and on the sleeveless wrap. Many of the feathers used suggest the useful feather duster in their types, and indeed not a few of them are drawn from the same humble sources though dyed and made up in ways that atone for their plebeian origin.

The inevitable touch of dead gold continues popular at the leading haute couture houses for tailors, built costumes in cloths and serges. Gold is ever permissible on tweeds and friezes.

In Vienna, whence the new tailormade usually emanate, it has been decreed that shoulders shall be squared and sleeves made full. They are not exaggerated, and quite general.

An innovation is a tartan gauze in which a white ground is interlarded with a pale green and brown check. When it is made over striped foundations the effect is very curious. Little touches, many of them, are placed on the head to show front hair, but as yet the French way for wearing headgear in that way has not arrived. The style is more becoming to French piquancy than to American dignity.

Silver belts have come back into vogue, so if you have one and have not been wearing it of late by all means bring it out and exploit it, for filigree and openwork girdles are decidedly the thing. A new idea in feather fans has been recently introduced. The feathers may be coque's feathers, pheasants, birds of great plumage, the quiet pigeon, when the fan is closed the head of the bird ornaments the first stick, and when open it is on one side. Those who like such a use of birds consider this a charming effect.

Canary birds which have for generations been bred in cages, probably do not feel their discomfort to any marked degree, and yet it seems to me the natural instinct of the feathered tribe to enjoy the outer world must at times assert itself in their little hearts, and they must wonder why a cage of decent size is not provided for them. The smallest kindness that we can do for them is to see that all their wants are carefully attended to. Birds are naturally neat, and it must be a positive misery for them to be confined in the disorderly cages which often disfigure the otherwise orderly home.

For birds and all pet animals the dishes used for their food must be as clean as those used by human beings.

The World of Labor

UNION MEETINGS.

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bollermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boiler-makers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bookbinders 2nd and 4th Monday
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Cooks and Waiters 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Carpenters Alternate Mondays
Cigar-makers 1st Friday
Electrical Workers 3rd Friday
Garment Workers 1st Monday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Laundry Workers 4th Thursday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Moulders 2nd Wednesday
Musicians 1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Street Railway Employees 2nd Thursday
Tailors 1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Typographical Union 1st Monday
T. & L. Council 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters 1st and 3rd Tuesday

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

The local bricklayers and masons union has donated \$25 to the tuberculosis fund.

All contracts in St. Augustine, Fla., have signed the carpenters' closed shop eight-hour day agreement.

A great strike for higher wages and shorter hours has been begun by the employees of retail dressmakers and tailors in Vienna.

All trackmen between the lakes and Vancouver, on the Canadian Pacific railway have received an advance of 8 hour day, and a twenty per cent increase in wages.

The 500 granite cutters who went on strike at Hardwick, Vt., on March 1 have returned to work. Both sides have signed an agreement to continue for four years.

Chicago retail clerks have voted to demand a nine-hour day, with double pay for overtime. Clerks in the small stores say they are working now from seventy to seventy-five hours weekly.

One hundred and fifty picture framers of Toronto, have struck for a nine-hour day increase in wages.

New Orleans master moulders have signed an agreement conceding to the moulders what they asked—closed shops, twenty-five cents a day advance in pay and better conditions generally.

The Italian consul at Panama has advised his government to warn Italian emigrants not to go to the Isthmus to work on the canal on account of the large percentage of deaths among the workers.

Through the efforts of the conciliation committee, the American Federation of Labor has reconciled the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' society, and a feud of long standing is at an end.

The Street Carman's Union of San Francisco, having failed to secure arbitration proceedings, will ask the board of supervisors to insert an eight-hour provision in its future franchises.

The Los Angeles local of the Bartenders' International Union has 260 members. The average wage scale is \$21 a week, with a ten-hour day. The International recently has been making a great gain in membership.

Seattle longshoremen will go out on strike on May 15 for higher wages, the shippers having failed to meet the demands of the men for increased pay.

With the beginning of the next term Yale university purposes to introduce a number of courses for workmen. The courses will be in practical electricity, mechanical drawing, machine design, steam and steam engine.

The British government proposes to send a commission to Australia to inquire on the spot into the effects of the wage board and compulsory arbitration acts in Australia and New Zealand, and also the result of early closing legislation.

Boot manufacturers in Auckland, N. Z., have asked the government to assist in securing the immigration of skilled labor to the plea that there is a scarcity of that class of labor, but the minister of labor has given very little encouragement.

The validity of the Missouri state law fixing eight hours as the length of a day's work has been upheld by the United States supreme court. The decision simply affirms the decisions of the Missouri courts without reference to the point of law on which the United States court found the act constitutional.

The Toronto cab drivers are demanding an increase of \$2 a week. The drivers' keepers have refused the proposal to arbitrate with the locked-out cab drivers. They will not consent to a closed shop.

Four miners were killed and nine severely injured in an explosion of gas in the sixth level of the Morgan state, at the Black Diamond mine of the Pacific coast company, on the Columbia and Puget Sound railway.

A meeting of the retail clerks association was held last week for the purpose of receiving the report from the committee appointed at the last meeting to interview the various retail merchants of the city regarding Saturday afternoon closing. Before the business of the meeting was taken up a motion was put and almost unanimously carried, that the association should be for retail employees only.

Prosecutions were commenced in the Supreme court, Vancouver, under the Allen Labor Act, against Smith & Sherborne, Ald. Hepburn, and Baynes & Horne, contractors, charging that they brought their ten carpenters from Seattle to take the places of local strikers. It is alleged the men were hired by an agent named Williams, in Seattle, and that fares were paid to Vancouver.

The strike of the metal polishers, buffers and platers that has been in progress in the establishment of James

Morrison, brass manufacturers, of Adelaide street, Toronto, is one against the Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers' International Association, who appealed from the decision of Justice McMahon, making them liable for \$7,500 damages to the Metallic Roofing Co. The branch called out the men employed by the company and the company's men were liable for damages caused by strike. The court ruled that in these cases the men are liable for all actual damages.

C. P. R. trackmen on the lines from Fort William to Vancouver, by an agreement arrived at this week, between the company and representatives of the trackmen's union, will receive an increase in their wages of twenty cents per day. Wages previously ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.35 per day. By the new schedule the wages minimum will be \$1.70 and the maximum \$2.55. The change will affect over 3,500 men.

On a referendum vote being taken by all the local unions affiliated to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, on the advisability of holding a general convention this year, thirty-seven unions voted in favor of the convention, being held, and forty-seven against. Seventy-one unions did not record their votes, so there will be no general convention this year for the shoemakers and bootworkers.

The employees of the Dominion Textile company, working in the St. Henri, St. Ann's Hochelaga and Magog mills, have made a demand through the Canadian federation of textile workers for a general increase of five per cent, in the present scale, the advance to take effect in all classes and kinds of labor. The increase interests directly some 5,500 employees. A conference between the federation officers and the managers was held last week.

The members of the local staff of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph company, from the manager down to the office boy have all had their salaries raised. Notification to this effect was received at the office recently, and the understanding is that the increase shall date from the first of April. It is not confined to the local office alone. Increases have been made in the offices of the telegraph company all over Canada, the total additional wage all over the Dominion being approximately \$7,000 a year. In the local office the salaries have been raised by a sum in the neighborhood of \$50 a month. The telegraph company decided to grant the increase on the request of the Canadian branch of the Commercial Telegraph Union of America.

The following is a recent case in court: Plaintiff, a workman in the employ of defendants, was operating a surface planing machine in defendant's factory when his hand got caught in the saw and portions of the first, second and third fingers of the left hand were cut off. He claimed that the machine was defective, and that the saw was not properly guarded. Defendants, who are manufacturers of windmills, contended that the plaintiff prior to his employment by them represented to them that he was perfectly capable of operating the machine, which they claimed was properly protected under the Factories Act. The jury awarded plaintiff \$500 damages.

To oppose the action of the trades unions is the object of the "Labor Protection Association," London, England. Its objects being to test systematically the efficiency of the existing laws for the protection of workmen; to watch all strikes, and insure the observance of the law; all disputes between employer and employee; to oppose all legislation injuriously affecting the trades and industries of the United Kingdom; to give such help to employers during strikes as may seem best calculated to further the aims of the association. The Labor Protective Association is prepared, at short notice, to provide its members with an adequate number of experienced men, who have served in the military, naval or police forces, to undertake the watching and counter-picketing of factories, workshops, and of all places where work or business is carried on which may be picketed by the agents of the labor unions.

The Toronto cabmen's strike involves 750 men. Only forty non-union drivers can be found in the city. Undertakers are unable to conduct funerals and are making arrangements for mourners to go by street cars and automobiles. Hearse-drivers do not belong to the union, but are told that unless they join the union the drivers will not follow the remainder. The demand for automobiles is enormous, and liveries are sending out wagons and renting vehicles of all descriptions in places of cabs without drivers.

The emigrants' information office in London, Eng., which is conducted by the British government, issues advice to intending emigrants from England to Canada as follows: "There is a very large demand in Canada at the present time for railway laborers—such as permanent way men, trackmen, platelayers, pick and shovel men, navvies, carters, stablemen and teamsters—hundreds of miles of railway being under construction. There is also an excellent demand for capable men and boys who understand farm work, milking cows, looking after cattle, horses, sheep or pigs, killing and dressing animals, etc. All such emigrants should start at once as this is the beginning of the busy season. There is also the usual unsatisfied demand for female servants. The demand for mechanics is not so urgent, but the manufacturing industries continue busy, and hardworking men in the building, metal and engineering trades should have little difficulty in procuring employment at good wages. Coal miners have a very fair opening in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. It should be noted that no emigrant may land in Canada who is feeble-minded or diseased, or a pauper, or likely to become a public charge; nor may anyone so lame, who is deaf and dumb, or dumb, blind or infirm, unless he belongs to a family who accompany him or are already in Canada and who give security for his permanent support. It should also be noted that anyone who by any false representation induces or attempts to induce a person to emigrate to any country is liable to fine or imprisonment."

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THE COLONIST LEADS FOR NEWS

SUBSTANTIAL WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Tell Their Experience With
Per-na as a Great
Family Medicine.



Miss Mattie McArthur

Cystitis Entirely Relieved.

Miss Mattie McArthur, care of Hospital, Medical Lake, Wash., writes: "I have not written to you for some time, but, Oh! I have given you many words of praise. I am so well. "I had cystitis very badly and could not walk any distance without suffering intense pain, but I do not have a touch of my old suffering now. "I can never praise Per-na enough. I am telling every one how much good Per-na has done for me."

A Word to Other Women.

"I trust that no one will think from this that I want my name in public for any cause only to let sufferers know where they may find relief from many ailments."

Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

"I have been troubled for sixteen years with kidney and bladder trouble, and have taken all kinds of medicine for the trouble without relief. "At last saw Dr. Hartman's advertisement, and I wrote to him describing my case. He pronounced it chronic catarrh of the bladder and urinary organs. He advised me to take Per-na, which I did, according to his directions. "After taking one bottle I felt much better. I have now taken six bottles and I am now cured of the old trouble of sixteen years standing. "I advise all that are troubled in the way I have been to take Per-na and be cured as I am. "I feel better than I have for ten years. I shall always keep Per-na in the house. I cannot praise it half enough, for it has been a God-send to me."—Mrs. H. E. Russell, Box 94, South Sutton, N. H.

Internal Catarrh.

"I suffered with internal catarrh until I wrote to Dr. Hartman, and after taking treatment as he advised, I can say I am now cured of this most trying affliction, for which I am truly thankful. I think Per-na the best medicine for catarrh. I never felt better in my life than I do at present."—Miss Etta Booker, Dundurn, Sask., N. W. T., Canada.

System All Run Down.

Miss Ricka Leopold, 137 Main St., Menasha, Wis., Sec'y Liederkranz, writes: "Three years ago my system was in a terribly run down condition and I was broken out all over my body. I began to be worried about my condition and was glad to try anything that would relieve me. "Per-na was recommended to me as a fine blood remedy and tonic, and I soon found that it was worthy of praise. A few bottles changed my condition materially and in a short time I was all over my trouble. "I owe my restoration to health and strength to Per-na. I am glad to endorse it."

Pain in Left Side.

"I was bothered with a pain in my left side for twenty-one years. Per-na and Manlin cured me. I think it is the best medicine to take for catarrh."—Mrs. S. V. Griffith, Utopia, Texas.

Effects of La Grippe.

Mrs. C. S. Sagerser, 1311 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I feel it a duty due to you and to others that may be afflicted like myself, to speak for Per-na. "My trouble first came after la grippe, eight or nine years ago, a gathering in my head and neuralgia. I suffered most all the time. My nose, ears and eyes were badly affected. For the last two years, I think from your description of internal catarrh that I must have had that, also. I suffered very severely. "Nothing ever relieved me like Per-na. It keeps me from taking cold. With the exception of some deafness I am feeling perfectly cured. "I am forty-six years old. I feel that words are inadequate to express my praise for Per-na."

"The plan of furnishing on a large scale, directly to the people, a remedy for chronic catarrh, is an immense saving to the people."

Stomach Trouble.

Mrs. Wilson Robinson, 2026 Robinson Ave., Toledo, Ohio, writes: "I feel like a new person. I have no more heavy feelings, no more pain, don't belch up gas, can eat most anything without it hurting me. I want to be working all the time. I have gained twenty-four pounds. "People that see me now and saw me two months ago seem astonished. I tell them Per-na did it. I will say it is the only remedy for spring and all other ailments."

Treatment of Catarrh.

The treatment of catarrh is no longer guess work; the nature of catarrh is so thoroughly understood, and the action of drugs so completely comprehended, that the remedy can be adjusted to the disease with an accuracy that almost approaches scientific completeness.

The War With Dust

A recent issue of the Revue Scientifique contained a very interesting article under the title of "The War With Dust," considering it from a sanitary point of view. "The automobile has made this war necessary and it must be fought vigorously. Numerous are the injuries to life and limb caused by automobile accidents, they are doubtless far less than the injuries done by the spreading of disease by the dust filling the air and constantly raised by automobiles. The injury to the roadways by automobile wheels, caused by sucking up the materials composing the road and scattering it to the winds in the shape of dust, is merely a matter of dollars and cents, and can be replaced; but the spreading of disease is a matter of life and death, and is far more serious than most of us realize. The article says in part: "The air in our cities contains an incalculable number of microbes. Miquel has counted 5,500 to the cubic meter in the air of the Rue de Rivoli (Paris). "These microbes come from sweeping, dusting or simply from the ventilation of particular spots. The number of microbes in the free air is almost negligible in comparison with that contained in the air of the streets. The number of microbes in the air of the streets is 35,000 to the cubic meter in houses on the Rue Monge, 40,000 in the wards of the new Hotel Dieu (hospital), and 80,000 in those of the Petie Hospital. The figures are equally large when we study the air of barracks and schools. These found 220,000 in a room in barracks."

"If we note that the number of microbes suspended in the air diminishes as we rise in the atmosphere, we cannot deny that dust is their chief cause. It maintains the microbes in the air, and must be regarded as a murderous substance from which only a miracle will save us. "As dust is principally the result of the trituration of stone and of various hard inorganic debris, it causes a huge quantity of minute abrasions on our mucous surfaces, which serve as gates to admit microbes. Miquel has counted 35,000 to the cubic meter in the air of the streets, which they invade the organism."

The article proceeded to show that this dust, which acts as a vehicle, preserving, distributing and scattering these bacteria, comes from the streets and roads and is a menace to health of the greatest character; and that all the remedies heretofore tried have been either wholly or partially failures. In regard to the methods of cleaning, the article continues:

"Dry sweeping must be rejected as very dangerous; it displaces the dust, raises it into the air, without doing any good, and the great detriment to the neighboring dwellings and the passers by. It ought not to be permitted at all. "Watering lays the dust, it is true, but forms mud, and this mud, when the water evaporates, becomes dust again. The watering must thus be frequent, and the cost of the water and the expense for water and labor that all towns cannot meet. The city of Paris has just built an automobile water cart that makes nine kilometers (about 5 1/2 miles) an hour, and tramway companies use trolley water carts. In seaside places, sea water is often used to water the streets. The use of an antiseptic by electrolysis, but the process is expensive."

The conclusion is reached that where the cost is not prohibitive, the remedy is to treat the roadways with oil (asphalt oil), which not only effectually lays the dust and prevents its scourge, but also covers the surface of the roadway when properly applied and the proper material used. In this country where this proper material may be had at a price which makes its cost, even when applied, very insignificant compared with the result secured, it should be generally adopted. We have seen our reach a remedy which will change automobiling to a pleasure without endangering the health and lives of people on all roadways where they are used.

The damage to property caused by this dust blown into houses where it injures the furniture, the hangings, and rugs, which would remain fresh twice as long were it not for this injury, is, of course, very great. In many localities where, prior to the application of oil to the roadways, in hot summer weather people could not have their windows open or sit on their porches, the air is now as clean and fresh as immediately after a shower, the foliage is clean instead of gray, vegetation luxuriant instead of withered.

In England many cases are reported where country places located near roadways frequented by automobilists have been sold for their own ruin, because the dust raised by the automobiles became unendurable. Prosperous vegetable gardens, orchards and flower gardens have been ruined and abandoned for this cause. With a remedy at hand, why continue to endure this insufferable nuisance and menace to health and property?—From Municipal Engineering.

Assembly of Colonial Conference in London

(Continued from Page Eighteen).

and I imagine that some of those present will not desire to be detained. Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

May I suggest that the Conference should adjourn now, and that the future sittings of the conference should be postponed until after the next meeting? At the present time I wish to move a vote of thanks to the Prime Minister for his attendance.

Mr. Deakin:

I have pleasure in seconding that. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman: Gentlemen—I am much obliged to you for your kindness in moving this vote of thanks. I think that I should rather like, although I do not know that it would be quite in form, to move a vote of thanks to the Conference and to Lord Elgin for allowing me to be present, and that I should like to say a few words in connection with the idea that I have done any favor to the Conference by coming. It has been an unalloyed pleasure for me to be here, and personally, individually, to give my official countenance to it. My whole object will be to do all I can to further the interests of the Conference to help in bringing it through a successful career in the hope that it may make a lasting impression upon the great questions which you have to discuss.

Reply to the King's Message. After these replies it was resolved that a telegram be addressed to His Majesty the King in the following terms:

"Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies present their humble duty to your Majesty and desire to acknowledge gratefully your Majesty's gracious telegram which will be a source of great encouragement to their labors."

The Conference then proceeded with its preliminary business.

A Native Land Wanted

Correspondence of the New York Evening Post

London, Feb. 6.—This story is about myself. That does not mean necessarily that it is about nothing in particular; on the contrary, it is only in candid personal confession that I can present clearly one of the strangest problems that ever crossed the path of an ordinary mortal.

Briefly, I have lost my country. I am British. I declare on affidavit that I am British! It is the only fact in the whole sad business to which I can cling. Yet the entire population of London seems banded together in conspiracy to rob me of my racial heritage. They say I am an American—I, who have prided myself on being a Briton, a noble Briton!

I believe that if I went out in the streets and sang, "God Save the King," I should be arrested for lese majeste. I believe also that if I offered to pay the national debt, I would be informed that England was not accepting charity from Americans.

The moment, however, that I "admit"—in despair—that I am an American, I get along splendidly—for a time. I am taken to places where Americans do congregate. Then there is more trouble. I am accused of being an American. The Americans say I am a Briton.

And so I am flung from one country to another, to be laughingly rejected by both. I explain ten times a day that I am a Briton who left the United Kingdom ten years ago, and that it just happened I saw the great cities of America, first and London last. Sometimes my explanation avails; more often it provokes a smile. But to bring the matter to a point, I am so tired of explaining and assuring that I feel the time ripe for me to do my duty to myself and my—my country, wherever it is.

A Perplexing Predicament.

Ought I to start anew and renege myself in the confidence of my native land and my blood brothers? Or shall I give up my noble nationality, swear off allegiance to my King, and speeze in through the only door that might afford me a nationality—the door of the Federal Building?

It is not a matter of comparison or choice. A man must have a status; he must hail from somewhere. I really don't care whether it be the United States, Great Britain, or the Fiji Islands that fathers me. My sign is out:

Wanted—A Country
for
A Well-meaning Youth
Whom
Nobody Owns!

This is how it came about. I arrived in London—mine own metropolis and among mine own people—on a Saturday night. Possibly during several years' stay in America I acquired a slight accent. I am certain, however, that my troubles began at the station. How much would it cost to take men and my baggage to a hotel? "Leave it to you, sir," said the cabby. "I am puzzled. England had changed

ed in its ways of doing business. What hotel would he recommend? Something moderate and quiet.

"Well, sir, one of your countrymen go to the Savoy."

Then I saw it. Why, yes! Ha, ha! I was an American millionaire, of course, or his son at least. I made inquiries and heard of a modest hotel and was driven there. Perhaps, then, the cabby took me for one of those "eccentric" Americans. As may be imagined, I was at first amused, then rather incensed against America; finally I was rather condescending in my regard for Americans and highly indignant at mine own country. What!

Next minute a noble Briton—taken in his own home for an American, possibly a pork packer or an insurance man! I alighted at the hotel. A porter came out for the baggage. He asked me if I had written for rooms. I opened my mouth and said something. Next minute a noble Briton—taken in his own home for an American, possibly a pork packer or an insurance man!

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That look! I already had begun to comprehend it dimly. I look for it now every time I speak to a policeman, a waiter, or a bus driver—that look which seems to me an ingrowing whisper:

"An American—money!"

Half One, Half the Other.

I had dinner; then escaped to the street. Honest fellows perhaps they were, but the bitter seed was sprouting in my heart, and my evil imagination saw something in the manner of the Britishers.

I stood at the corner of the Strand and Southampton street waiting for a car to take me to Piccadilly. It was long in coming. "Funny way they have of doing things here," I thought. As a Briton I had no right to say that—in just that way. But that little slip made me think. I became anxious and miserable. What a homecoming—to be caught as an American by everybody and to catch myself in an American mental remark.

I shook off the feeling. Dear old London! No place like London! "Officer, when does the next car run to Piccadilly?" I asked of a policeman. He smiled—that sweet, indulgent smile which seems to be reserved for old maids and Americans.

"They call us constables 'ere, sir." It stabbed, but his next speech left me pale and weak.

"If you cross to the left side of the street, sir, you'll get a 'bus in a second."

Constable! Left side! 'Bus! But I bristled. I was not run on—traffic on the right side of the street?

"The left side, sir, is the right side," the constable replied sweetly.

I did not go to Piccadilly. I walked back to the hotel, ashamed and dismayed. Yes, dismayed! I had been indignant at my countrymen, and now I began to have suspicions about myself. There must be something un-British about me.

I could have crushed up six maps of America with joy at that moment. I could have shed penitent tears on my

King's feet. But I would fight for my nationality yet! I would not despair! I had a letter of introduction to a Britisher. (Surely he would believe and receive me in my own home.) I had not intended to present that letter until Monday; but Monday was ten years off, and I was alone in a great city, as helpless as a stranger with a million-dollar cheque. I would call him on the telephone and ask him to explain to all England that I was a Britisher.

I was shown the telephone. I studied it for five minutes; then began operations with trepidation. I was to ring a bell, put a dumbbell-like combination hearer-talker to the side of my head; then, when commanded, I was to put twopence in a slot and twist a handle as each penny was inserted.

The first thing I did was to put the receiver of the dumbbell to my mouth, and I had forgotten to call. Then half-pennies wouldn't do. Then the operator couldn't hear me. I had forgotten the number in my embarrassment and had to look it up again. I began all over again, but the operator in disgust disconnected me.

A bellboy was grinning. That grin, and the "im" busy of the operator, and the memory of that cabby, that porter, these waiters, that constable, all seemed to shriek in my burning ears:

"American! American!! American!!"

I went to bed. I had become an embittered man in six hours! But Sunday morning and a fair sleep stirred hope that yet my country might be proud to call me one of her sons.

Pride of the Briton. It was a beautiful morning. I dressed, and, after a cup of coffee, sailed defiantly down the Strand, swinging a cane. Ah! Major Pendermoss was never more British than I, demme!

Then defiance passed. There was no enemy in sight. The buses were few and far. Cabs were scarce. Before me rose St. Clement Dances, the Inns and the Temple hoary and inspiring. This was England, and its history was the story of my people. I need ask nobody's permission to be British. I was British!

Down the Thames and over the Strand came a resonant voice becoming the hour of nine. Big Ben; Nearer, an age-stained spire sang a measure or two of bell music.

I wandered around in a dream. Up behind these chamber windows once lived the living types of Thackeray's boys—concocted Pendermoss, foolish Clive, and honest Warrington. Under my feet were flagstones with memorial inscriptions almost obliterated by a million after steps, then—

It was a plain, rough-hewn stone, and all that was carved on it was:

Here Lies
Oliver Goldsmith.

I sat there for two hours. Here was a dead man with whom I was better acquainted than with the living millions. He was no stranger to me, and little he cared whether I was British or American. American! Never while these hoary ruins were there to remind me. Then I grose the two pictures—hoary antiquated London, with its left-handed traffic, its foolish telephones, its lumbering omnibuses on quaint but tortuous streets; New

York, like a city built of cards, its street lines merging into pin points, and its cars running at high speed without deviation—growing like a mushroom, gathering fortunes as in a garner.

London—New York—the old and the new! One a monument of the dead, one a glory of the living. Sentiment leaned to one, but youth, brain, blood and muscle yearned to the other.

On Monday morning, I raised the blind and looked out. Covent Garden market was a scene of antlike activity. From everywhere in England—aye, and the Channel Islands—had come hordes of farmers and wagoners with cartloads of England's produce. The air smelled of carrots and cabbages, turnips, radishes, dahlias, marigolds—every conceivable vegetable and flower.

This was the essence of England. I had found my country. In ten minutes I was in it, watching the flower girls carefully arranging their "only-a-penny-gentlemen" buttonholes, the women trimming the pea pods for red, and hearing all the hubbub of Britain's great soil mart. This was home, and in my enthusiasm I grabbed a bunch of roses from an old woman's flower stand.

"How much?" "Well, as you're a furriner, I'll let you have 'em for three shillings," was the reply.

"Madam," I said sternly, "I am not an American!"

"Well, you've been there," said she. "Yes."

"Sonny," she whispered. "Did you do well?"

I lied. That was the attitude toward America and the Americanized Britisher. Did he do well? How much money had he squeezed out of that good-natured country and brought back to this poverty-stricken, rotting kingdom?

But I presented the letter of introduction—as a courtesy to him who had given it.

It is wonderful what a letter of introduction will do in London. Half an hour after its presentation, I was walking along Fleet street making acquaintances at every corner, and these acquaintances making me further acquaintances spread my social circles like an orange tree.

But there was a strange graft in my tree. I was American fruit growing on a British stock. Nobody cared to swallow the tree, but they were willing to accept the fruit.

"I am not an American," I murmured carelessly.

"Nonsense, you are," said my friend. "You know I was born here."

"Oh, that doesn't make any difference."

"I am not a citizen of the United States."

"What doesn't make any difference."

"Nothing. What will you have to drink?"

"A highball," I sighed. There was a roar of laughter. "Give the American a whiskey and soda," was the chorus.

That settled it. Naturalization is my next programme.—Stephen Chalmers.

Life in the Far North

Clergy for the Field

The Right Reverend Bishop Reeves, of the Diocese of Mackenzie River, is returning to his home at Athabasca Landing after an absence of a couple of weeks. In addition to the time spent in traveling, in eastern Canada, says the Winnipeg Free Press. He attended the semi-annual meeting of the board of management of the Missionary society of the Church of England in Canada, which was held in the city of Hamilton, Ont., on the 11th inst. On the following Sunday, April 14, he ordained two men for diocese of Mackenzie river; also three others, two for Rupert Land, and one for Nova Scotia. The names of the first two are: A. J. Vale, and H. L. Day; those for the diocese of Rupert's Land are: Messrs. Purdie and Griggs; and the one for the diocese of Nova Scotia is Mr. Beverley. All have been students at Wycliffe college. The ordination took place at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, the rector of which Rev. Mr. James, preached the sermon.

A Northwest Veteran. Bishop Reeves is a veteran in church service in this country, having come here thirty-eight years ago, when Athabasca was a very small place, and there was scarcely any settlement beyond. Nearly all this time he has spent in the north and most of it within the two dioceses over which he has charge, and the greater part in the Mackenzie River diocese at Simpson. In the diocese of Athabasca he had his home at Fort Chipewyan on Athabasca lake. Since taking the oversight of the two dioceses, three years ago his lordship has resided at Athabasca Landing, which is just on the southern border of both, and is the most convenient point for communications, both with all the interior missions, and with the world without, having a post office and a telegraph station.

Athabasca Landing Bishop Reeves regards as likely to become an important place, being the gateway to the whole of the Peace River, Mackenzie and Athabasca districts, through which all traffic must pass. Railway communication will, he confidently expects be established in the near future; but he fears, in view of the declaration that the Canadian Northern company, will not do any more extension work this year, that the delay will be longer than has been hoped.

To reach Athabasca Landing from Edmonton a journey of 100 miles by stage must be taken; a stage runs weekly, in summer twice a week.

A Varied Traveling Record. Asked about his extensive traveling, his lordship mentioned that the territory under his jurisdiction embraces about 800,000 square miles, and constitutes one-seventh or one-eighth of the whole Dominion. Within the last twelve months he has traveled 300 miles in a York boat, 100 miles in a freight wagon, 300 miles in the Peace River steamer, was towed 300 miles more down the Peace River by steamer to Chipewyan, helped to paddle his own canoe 400 miles, traveled

about 2,500 miles by steamer, on the Mackenzie River, 300 miles in the Athabasca steamer, and over 250 miles in a scow, rode his own horses over 100 miles, and drove his own team 600 miles. To this may be added extensive railway traveling, including two trips east and return within the twelve months of some 8,000 or 9,000 miles.

The population of the Mackenzie river diocese is composed almost entirely of Indians and Eskimos to the number of 5,000 and a few fur traders and missionaries. His lordship visits throughout his diocese in alternate years, not being able to cover the whole field annually. In the Mackenzie River diocese he has confirmed within the last year nearly fifty young people, Indians; has baptized one Eskimo adult and has administered the Lord's supper to nearly 10 communicants. He reaches the Eskimos, who number about 500, although interpreters. As almost every Indian tribe has a different dialect, much of the work has to be done among them also through interpreters, and it is often difficult to secure competent and suitable men who understand the languages required to be used. In conversation many of the people are reached by means of a jargon which is not serviceable for religious services or preaching. The bishop preaches and conducts services himself in the Slave language.

In the Mackenzie River diocese his lordship has six white and one native clergymen, including two just ordained. These occupy all the posts at present established but his lordship would like to open others if the men and the money were available.

In the Athabasca diocese there are ten clergymen, besides school teachers and lay helpers. The population includes about 5,000 natives and whites, the latter increasing in number, and likely to continue growing as the Peace River country is opened. The bishop has heard from one source of fifty families, and from another of two hundred families, chiefly Americans, who are going in this year.

After reaching his home at Athabasca Landing, Bishop Reeves will shortly leave for the Peace River to visit the missions, and will be absent most of the summer. He expects to meet his clergymen and other helpers at Lesser Slave Lake, where the diocesan synod meeting is to be held in July.

Color Combination. Among the new imported models, one finds curious mixtures.

A pale apricot-colored taffeta for instance, was embroidered with dark reds and greens with a touch of gold and bronze treads. Bronze is even more popular, by the way, than steel, as a trimming.

There is a return to lavender, and among the bright colors violet stands high. Pale green embroidered with colored bugles and other shot effects are in evidence, for casino wear. Colored sequins are well introduced into black jet robes.